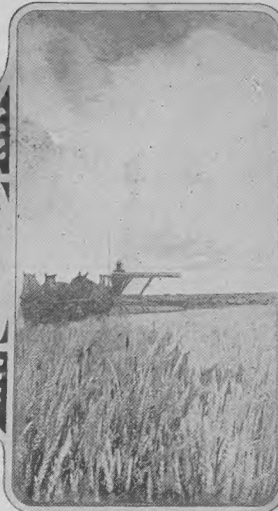


Vol. 30

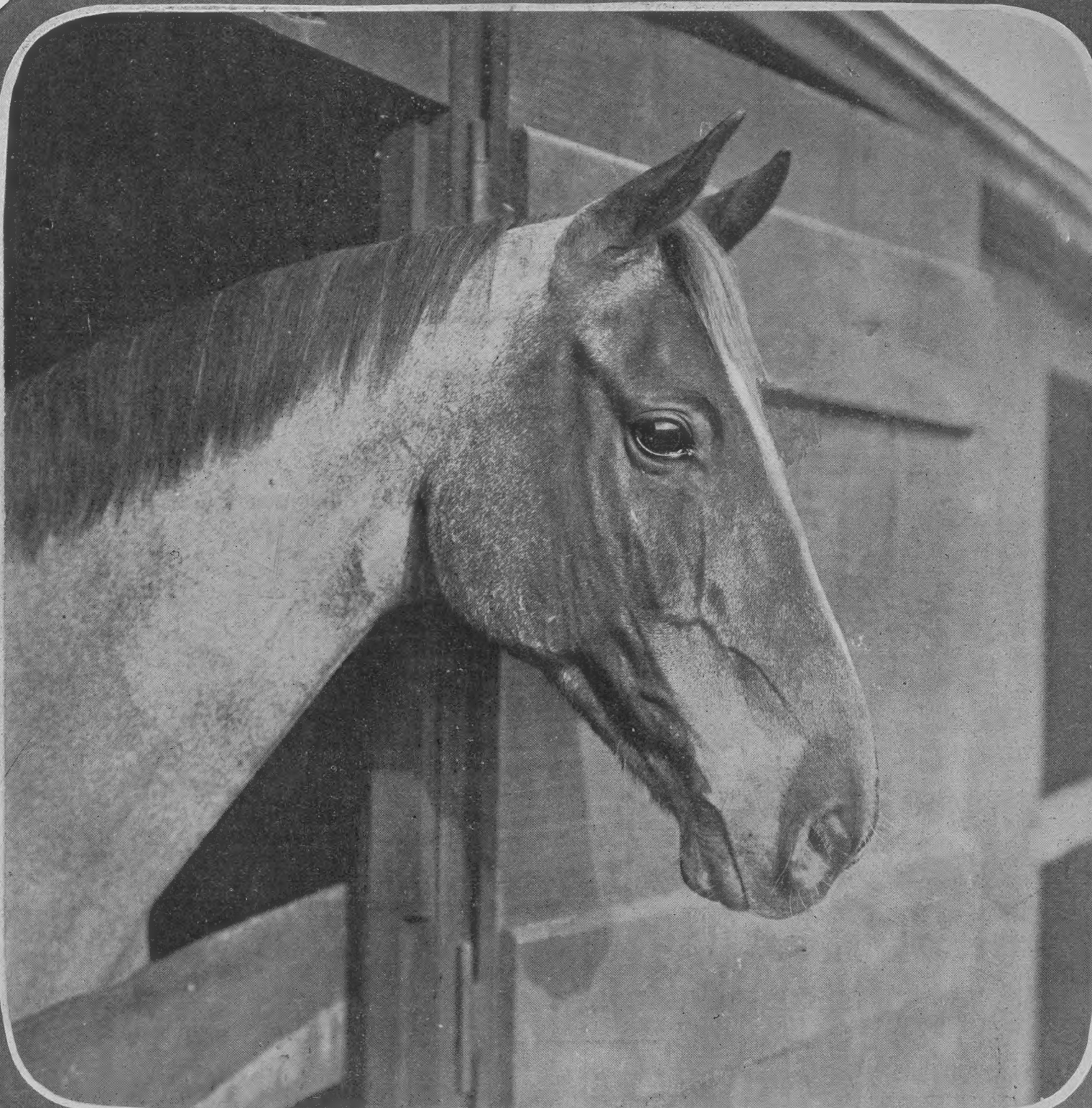
The NOR-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No 21

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



STYLISH - COMFORTABLE - STRONG

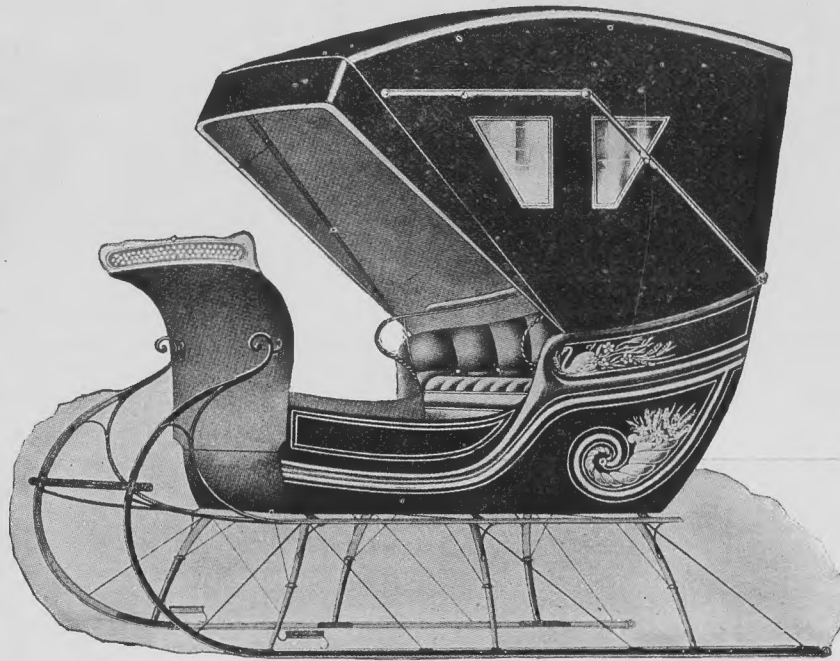
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and the most luxurious
of them all is a—

BROCKVILLE CUTTER

Among other outstanding
points of merit and difference
between this famous carriage
and others like it are:

GEARS—XXX Hickory
Knees and beams. Steel
braces and steel channel shoes.

Shifting rod on detachable
bar shafts.



For comfort, elegance and
speed in winter travelling,
no horse vehicle will
ever surpass a—

BROCKVILLE CUTTER

Made of the finest quality
of material by the best skill
engaged in this great industry.

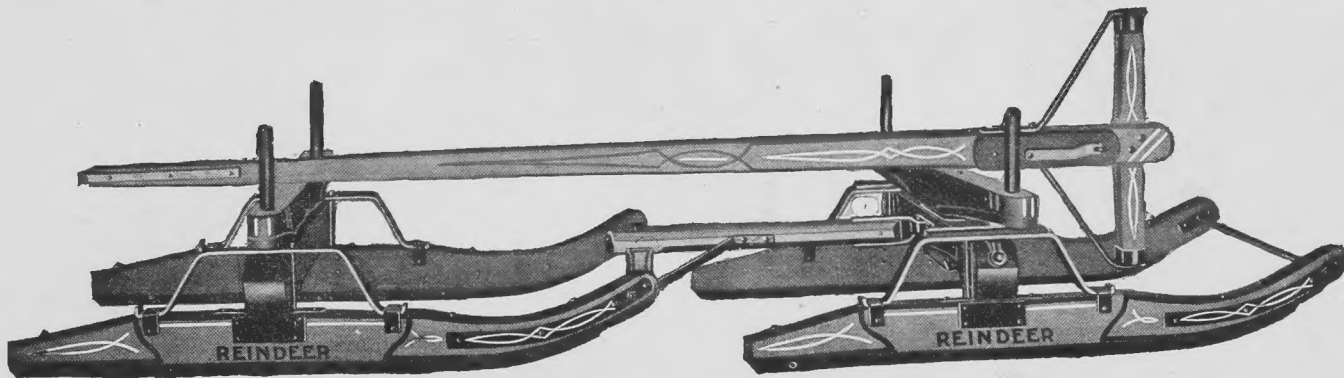
The BODIES are of: White
ash frames. Three ply dash,
back and side panels. Panels
glued and screwed to frame.

NICKEL PLATING ON BRASS—GUARANTEED NOT TO RUST

Don't purchase a cutter until you have seen the "Brockville," or have obtained our literature giving fullest details. It will PAY to get this knowledge if you are contemplating the purchase of a cutter. The BROCKVILLE CUTTERS have no rivals for quality, style, comfort and value.

TRIMMING—Best grade plush or wool-dyed cloth. Spring backs (removable). Spring cushions

Reindeer Sleighs



No. 28½ Reindeer Sleigh

Made in all sizes with steel or cast shoes

BOLSTERS—Are furnished with stakes. Ends of same are ironed, fastened with bolts and rivets to protect ends of bolster from splitting.

ROLLER RODS—For tongue and reach are full length.

BOLSTER PLATES—Are large and made of steel.

START PINS—Are ¾ in., plates riveted to each side of runners to prevent Start Pins from splitting runners.

RUNNERS—Front inside end of runners plated so tongue and reach rollers as well as rod holes will not wear.

PAINTING—Orange red, with very neat wide lines of black and fine lines of white striping. Well varnished and very much above the ordinary in smoothness of finish and general appearance.

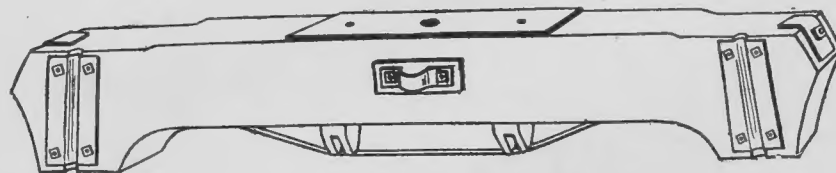
QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP—Made of good straight grained hardwood timber throughout; put together in a smooth, workmanlike manner.

Trussed Bench furnished on

No. 25½, 2 in. x 6½ ft. runners
steel shoe

No. 26½, 2½ in. x 6½ ft. runners
steel shoe

No. 27½, 3 in. x 6½ ft. runners
steel shoe



Trussed Bench furnished on

No. 28½, 2 in. x 6½ ft. runners,
cast shoe

No. 29½, 2½ in. x 6½ ft. runners,
cast shoe

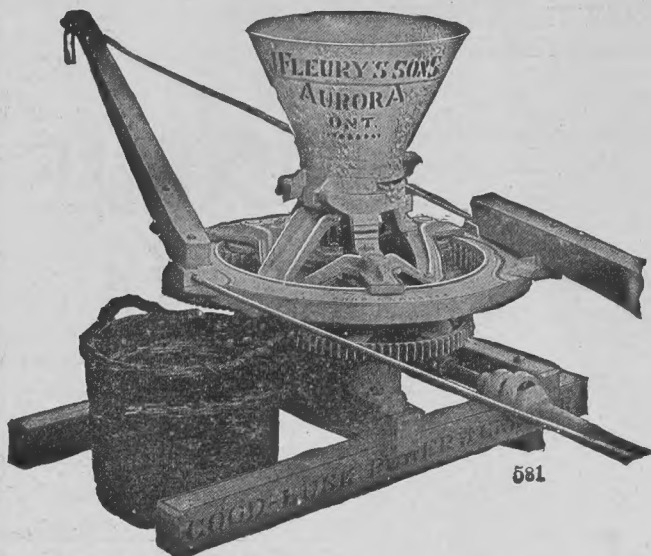
Reindeer Trussed Bench

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JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Calgary Saskatoon Edmonton Lethbridge

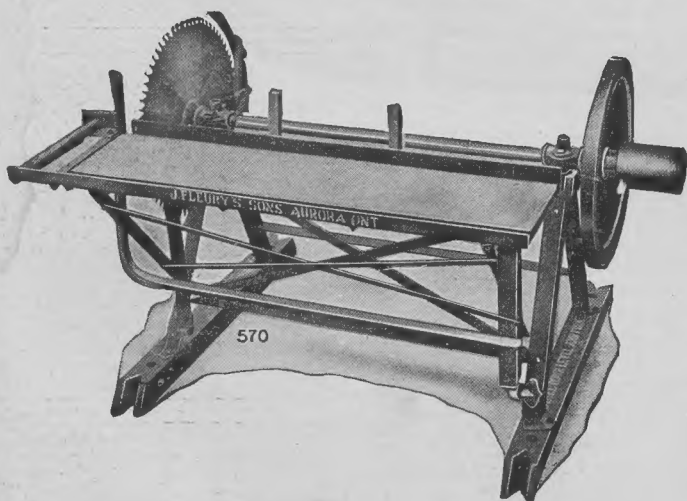
GRIND YOUR FEED



"Good Luck" Power with Grinder Attachment

As a power for driving any machinery with two or four horses the "Good Luck" Triple Geared Power is unequalled. The above machine, set up with Arms and Tumbling Rod ready for horses and to drive another machine by rod direct, will be found one of the best time savers and effective dual-purpose machines now in use. The construction and finish are perfect. Thousands of them are now in active service and giving the highest satisfaction. A machine of highest capability.

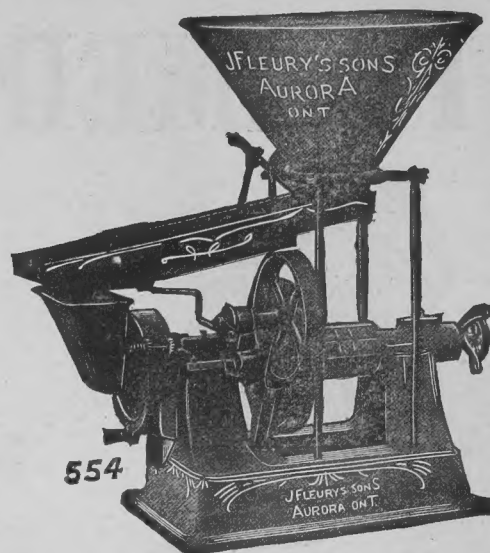
SAW YOUR WOOD



Fleury's Circular Saw Machine No. 3

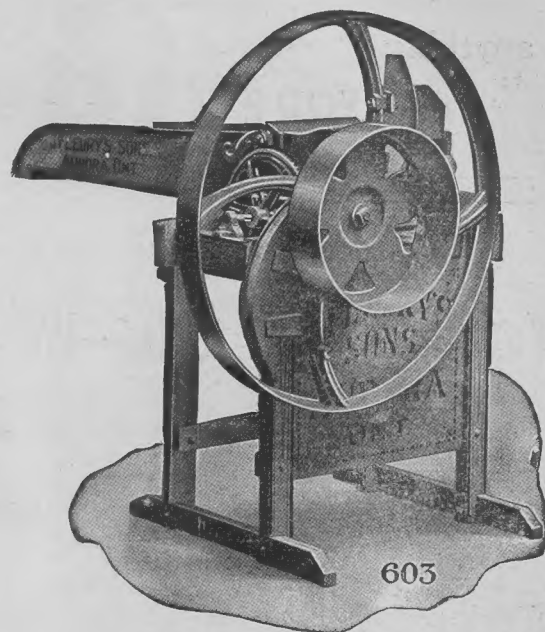
Frame of steel, angle bars well braced and strongly rivetted together. Main Shaft is of fine machinery steel, of great wearing quality, running in boxes babbitted with high grade metal. On the table is bolted a hardwood board and in end of table near the saw is placed a roller which carries the timber to the saw.

The "No. 4 Rapid Easy" with 10 inch plates, and its SOLID FRAME or BED, is not only an extremely handsome looking machine but the character of its work and its great capacity make it one of the best "paying guests" on the farm. Feed trough is long and broad giving feeding and screening capacity equal to the rapid work of the grinder. Heavy steel shaft with long bearings and heavy balance wheel. Rigid and durable, this machine is specially fitted for fast running and heavy work.



Fleury's "No. 4 Rapid Easy"

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Fleury's Straw Cutter No. 2

Seven different styles of this popular and thoroughly efficient Straw Cutter are now made for hand, horse or belt power—with or without carrier or blower. Used largely by hand, it is equally successful when run by rod direct to main shaft (knuckle taking the place of the washer in front of knife-wheel) or by belt on 18-inch pulley, as shown in cut.

This machine cuts **four lengths**; is perfectly **Simple**, strong, well-fitted and finished. Will do **more work with same power** than any other style of cutter you can buy.

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FARMERS AND THRESHERMEN

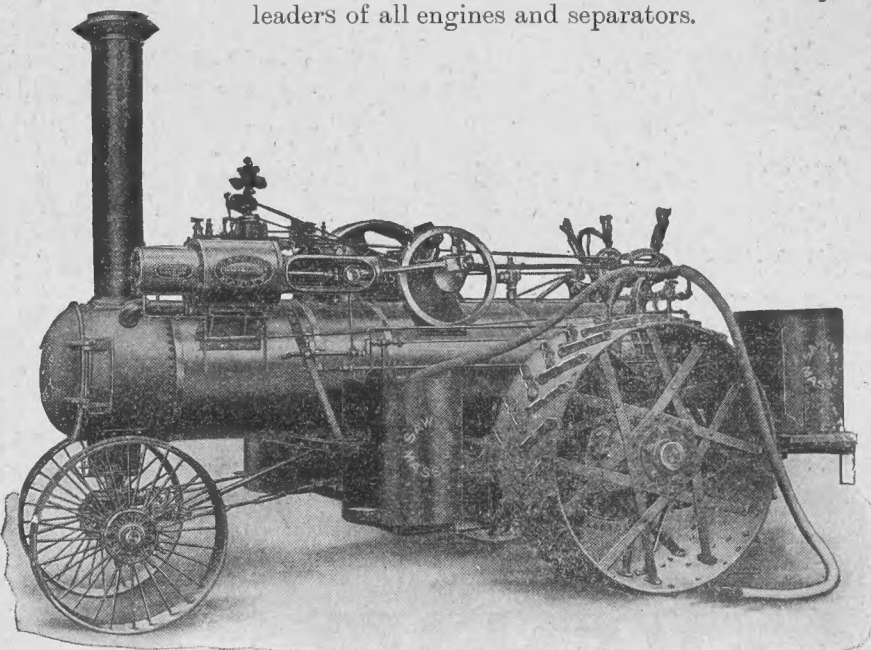


YOU should SEE and KNOW the KING and QUEEN of the GRAIN FIELDS.

THE WORK DONE this SEASON by SAWYER-MASSEY ENGINES and SEPARATORS has demonstrated that they are SUPREME.

YOU have doubtless heard of the SPLENDID WORK they have done in the past—you may know some of the men they have already helped to SUCCESS and PROSPERITY.

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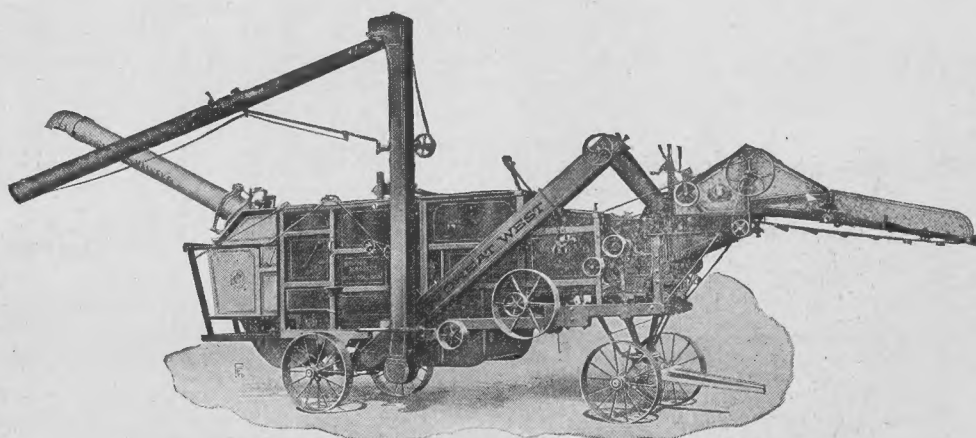
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YOU KNOW THERE is still LOTS OF GRAIN to be THRESHED. BETTER BUY a SAWYER-MASSEY OUTFIT. GET your THRESHING DONE as well as your neighbour's and be ready to do your PLOWING early in the SPRING—for REMEMBER SAWYER-MASSEY MACHINES are equally good either at PLOWING or THRESHING.

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SAWYER-MASSEY CO.,
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The costliest roofings are the roofings that don't last.

The roofing that *does* last is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt—

Genasco

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Other roofings all have their drawbacks: Shingles crack, split, and rot; tin rusts; slate breaks and blows loose; coal-tar gets brittle and cracks; so do the many so-called "asphalt" roofings, because they lack the "live" lasting qualities of *natural* asphalt.

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WE WILL MAIL YOU A SAMPLE PACKAGE OF ERZINGERS CUT PLUG No. 2

BEST \$1.00 PER POUND TOBACCO IN THE WEST

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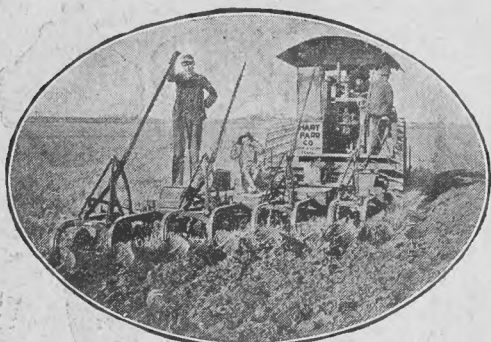
We wish to send a Free Sample of The Nor'-West Farmer to every Immigrant who has reached this country during the past three years, and who does not yet take this paper. Will you kindly drop us a post card giving names and addresses of any such. Just write: "Send samples to—" then put down the names and addresses. We will understand. And we will be greatly obliged to you for your kindness.

Why You Should Own a Gas Tractor

It's the Ideal power for all heavy farm work.

It displaces one-half to two-thirds of your horses.

Two men and a sixty horse power tractor can do the work of six men and thirty horses—better, quicker, easier.



Tractor handling eight 14-inch plows and turning 25 acres per day.

25 head of horses cost from Nov. 15th to April 1st, to feed and care for between \$500 to \$750—a gas tractor costs nothing when idle.

It discs, plows, harrows, drills, either singly or in tandem. It harvests, threshes, grades roads, hauls stone or grain—in fact performs nearly all of your heavy farm work.

It is economical in fuel, burning the cheapest distillate or Kerosene.

You can plow deeper and get bigger crops. No number of horses can put in the plow point like the steady even pull of a gas tractor.



Tractor discing and drilling 10 feet wide both at same operation

It's better than steam, because—there is no danger from freezing—no danger from explosions, fires or excessive weight. No waste time stopping for fuel or water supply; no waiting for power; no burned out grates, crown sheets or flues; no boiler to scale.

Flies, heat, dust cannot disturb a tractor. It never tires, always on the job night or day.

These—and scores of other good reasons prove that, for heavy farm work there is no economical tractive power equal to a good gas tractor.

Any man mechanically inclined can easily learn to run one.

Be sure to get one that has large wearing surfaces: one that has few parts and be sure that they are easily accessible; one that is simple to handle; one whose makers give you quick service.

LEARN HOW TO OPERATE A GAS TRACTOR Thru this

Correspondence Course in GAS TRACTION ENGINEERING

Our deep interest in cheaper, more profitable farming methods and bigger crops has inspired us to prepare this course. It is especially for farmers: It will demonstrate to each man that takes it the wonderful possibilities of power farming and the actual advantages of a Gas-Tractor over every other power.

An Outline of the Course:

Introduction---Fundamental Principles---

Herein are explained the fundamental principles relating to the construction of gas traction engines. This section gives you a general knowledge of gas traction engines so that you can readily understand any style or make.

Lessons in Detail---These lessons

explain in thoro, but simple detail the construction, operation, adjustment and repair of a gas traction engine. For instance; the subject of combustion and economical use of the different fuels; construction of the cylinders and pistons; the valves and cooling system; the timing and regrinding of valves. You are taught how the power is carried from the crankshaft to the belt pulley and traction wheels. The various gears are thoroughly explained so that you will fully understand the exact construction, arrangement and operation of each gear or set of gears. You are taught how to adjust or repair all parts of your engine. If anything ever should go wrong with it you will not need to send for a factory expert. You will be an expert.

Field Operation --- Here you are

taught the latest time-saving methods of laying out a field for economical traction plowing. The advantages of an engine over horses for many farm tasks is proven. The different makes and types of engine-plows are described with their various advantages pointed out. You are taught how to hitch on to various kinds of plows, disc harrows, sod crushers, sub-surface-packers, harvesters, harrows and other implements with the plows; how to seed, harvest, thresh and haul grain; how to haul manure-spreaders and hay-loaders; how to dig and fill ditches; how to build and drag roads; how to do any number and variety of things with the engine instead of with horses.

In this department the comparative costs of performing all of these varied operations with an engine instead of with horses is discussed. Accurate figures of costs are given, taken from carefully compiled records made from actual field-work done; the figures are facts—not estimates.

Do you intend to buy sometime?

This course demonstrates that you need an engine; it proves—why; shows you how to do more work—do it better, quicker and cheaper; how a gas traction engine will lessen the work for yourself and family; how you can make more money—yes—save more.

Do you intend to buy soon?

This course will show you what engine is best adapted to your work. It will prove to you why it is a safe investment. It will be a faithful "Buyer's Guide" directing how you may invest your cash to the best advantage; how to get the largest possible returns.

Want a Better Job? Do you want to earn more than you are now getting? Then take this course of study. Engine owners in the West and Northwest often ask manufacturers to furnish a good man to operate their engine. They have so much work for their engine that they willingly pay \$100.00 a month to a man who knows their engine. The manufacturers can't furnish these owners the men they want. They need them in the factories. Here is your chance, we will teach you how.

Schools of Practical Operation.

Supplementing the theoretical work, schools of practical operation will be held at the following places, the dates to be announced later:

Aberdeen, S. D.	Wichita, Kans.
Denver, Colo.	Fargo, N. D.
Des Moines, Ia.	Bozeman, Mont.
Grand Forks, N. D.	Portage la Prairie, Man.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Saskatoon, Sask.
Minneapolis, Minn.	Regina, Sask.
Peoria, Ill.	Calgary, Alta.

These practice schools will be conducted by our Educational Department. The instructors have had wide experience in building and operating Gas Traction Engines. Students will gain actual experience in operating and adjusting engines sent there for that special purpose.

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The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 30. No. 6.

Winnipeg, Canada, November 6, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

In the Kitsumkalum Valley.

By One Who has been There.

Prairie farmers, busy with the development of their own lands, may forget that grain growing and stock raising is not confined, so far as Western Canada is concerned, to the big wheat belt lying between the Red River and the Rocky Mountains. In 1914 standard passenger trains will carry passengers over the Grand Trunk tracks from Edmonton to Prince Rupert on the upper British Columbia coast. This line, now under construction and completed for some 200 miles west of Edmonton and over 100 east of Prince Rupert, traverses thousands of acres of rich agricultural lands and will make accessible other thousands of acres which heretofore have been unproductive because of absence of population and lack of information concerning their possible productiveness. This vast empire of rich territory has been very inaptly termed the great hinterland of British Columbia. Prince Rupert is scarcely more than 500 miles north of Vancouver. Edmonton is only 200 miles north of Calgary. Two passenger trains, besides freights, pass back and forth between Calgary and Vancouver each day. In two more years traffic will be as common between Edmonton and Prince Rupert. Even now trains leave Edmonton daily for points 200 miles west, and from Prince Rupert trains are operated along the new line for 102 miles east.

There is much in store for the G.T.P. coast terminus, Prince Rupert, as well as for the tributary territory now being made accessible by the rapid construction of this new trans-continental highway. Along the west slope of the mountains there are many fertile agricultural valleys. One such is the Kitsumkalum Valley, formed in the

basin of the Kitsumkalum River, and, perhaps, 48 miles in length. A small village and post office bears the same name. At no time during the year is there more than four inches of frost in the ground. Fruit is plentiful and never killed—strawberries, raspberries,



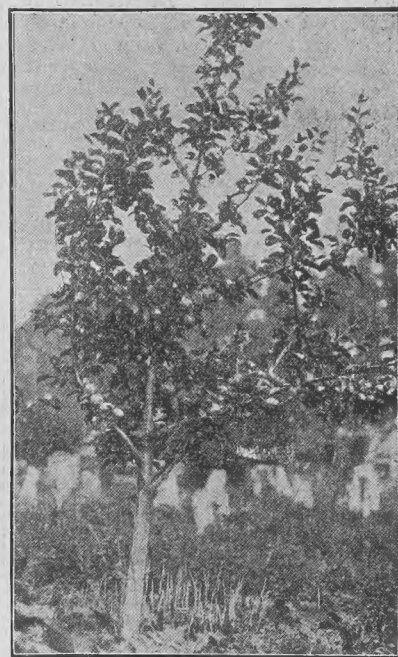
Turnips on Fred. Bohler's Ranch, shown below. These turnips were sown on July 9, 1911, and the photo was taken August 24. Not bad growth for 36 days.

currants, cherries, plums, apples, etc., etc. The land is mostly covered with timber and until recently it has been undisturbed by the encroachment of civilization's influences. G.T.P. trains now pass through it, and the locomotive

whistle sounds on some human ears which have never before experienced a similar sensation. Trappers, traders and others had gone in there, hoping to be forever away from the rest of the world, only to be rudely awakened by, in some instances, having the road-bed of a transcontinental railway built through their very door yards. Now the trains from Prince Rupert whizz by at all hours of the day and night, and the Kitsumkalum Valley, as well as others like it, are a part of the great throbbing old world. Children of these early settlers look out of their fathers' huts and for the first time see cars drawn by steam locomotives. Maybe they had read of such things before, but never did they expect so good fortune as to actually see them with their own eyes.

This particular valley of Kitsumkalum is typical of many another in that north country. The soil is productive and the variety of crops that may be grown is great. Settlement will be encouraged from now on and settlers will be attracted by the resourcefulness of the many districts now being made readily accessible. On August 24 raspberries were getting well along in season. Both strawberries and raspberries ripen about the fourth week in July. During the season, S. C. Weeks shipped 60 cases of 24 boxes each of the finest kind of berries, grown at Kitsumkalum, to Prince Rupert, where there is a ready market for all kinds of farm produce. These berries were sold at \$1.50 a case and retailed at 35 cents per box. The berries were very large. They cannot be beaten for flavor.

The B. C. government is giving splendid encouragement to fruit growing in this part of B. C. More than a thousand apple trees have been distributed to the settlers along the Skeena River Valley, likewise other kinds of fruits. The apple varieties include Jonathans, Strawberry L's, MacIntosh Reds, Transparents, etc. Jonathans planted out



Macintosh Red Apple Tree on the Ranch of David Stewart, in the Kitsumkalum Valley.

this spring grew 24 inches from May 24th until August 24th. Fruits, garden vegetables, field crops, in fact almost all kinds of farm crops, are adapted to this country. It will undoubtedly become a great dairy country some day. In Fred Bohler's garden there were peas, the vines of which were eight feet high and with pods containing as many as 14 peas each. It is a great country for prophets. Every person that goes in there becomes an optimist from the start. The coming two or three years will work great changes in Northern Alberta and British Columbia, to just what extent no one can tell.



Fred. Bohler's Ranch, Kitsumkalum Valley, 90 miles east of Prince Rupert, B.C.



Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Cost of Producing Barley in the United States.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published some interesting information compiled from estimates made by about 200 correspondents in different parts of the United States, regarding the cost of producing barley in the different parts of the United States. Perhaps the most interesting of these figures are those that deal with North Dakota.

We find that the estimate for preparing the ground for seed in North Dakota was placed at \$1.83 per acre. The seed was estimated to cost 97 cents and sowing 46 cents. Harvesting cost 99 cents per acre, and preparing for market \$1.60. The rental value of the land is placed at \$2.36, and other items of cost at 29 cents per acre.

Not including the rental of the land, the total cost of producing barley is put at \$6.23 per acre. Including the rental, the cost is placed at \$3.59.

The estimated yield is put at 25 bushels and the cost of producing the barley, not including rentals, is 24.9 cents per bushel. Including rentals, the cost goes up to 34.4 cents per bushel.

This is figured on the basis of a field of 50 acres, the land being worth \$33.96 per acre.

It is also estimated that the average acre of barley yields its owner \$11.75 per acre, the average value per bushel being put at 47 cents.

Marquis vs Red Fife,

Mr. A. Cooper, Treeshank, Man., has done considerable work of recent years in the growing of high-class seed grain under the direction of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, and, at the same time, has made some valuable investigations in connection with grain growing and seed selection. Incidentally, this season he sowed a 12 acre patch of Marquis wheat in the same field and under conditions identically the same as where he sowed some Red Fife wheat. Both samples of seed were good and got the same treatment between seeding and harvest.

When threshed, the Marquis yielded 22 bushels per acre and the Red Fife 14; the Marquis graded No. 1 Northern and the Fife No. 3 Northern; the Marquis was earlier and consequently little affected by rust, while the Fife was quite seriously damaged by the rust.

Some of our correspondents have had different results from the above, but we believe Mr. Cooper's statement to be perfectly correct, and probably soil or other conditions in his locality this season were more favorable for Marquis than for Red Fife wheat production.

Iowa Conducts Clover Pollination Experiments.

It is claimed that clover pollination investigations entered upon by the agronomy department of the Iowa Agricultural College, are the most extensive ever undertaken. The feeling has prevailed that the great need in clover growing was more and cheaper seed, and also that if by better methods of handling the crops more seed could be produced, the clover seed crop would be a splendid money maker.

In the matter of clover pollination, there have been many conjectures as to the need of bumble bees and other insects, and as to the possibility of artificial or mechanical pollination. The

true relation of these factors has never yet been satisfactorily determined, and that is what the Iowa state college experiments hope to do.

Among the more important questions it is hoped to answer are these:—The dependency of clover on outside pollinating agencies; the relative efficiency of certain insects; the effectiveness of insects as compared with mechanical pollination; the relative efficiency of different methods of mechanical pollination; the best number of workings and the best time therefor; the effect of self fertilization or inbreeding on the vigor of the progeny.

The progress of this important work is being carefully watched, because of its large importance to the soil fertility problem.

Eradicating Small Patch of Sow Thistles.

M. R., Manitoba.—"At harvest I found a patch of perennial sow thistles in our grain crop. I would like some advice on how to get rid of them. Isn't it possible to get rid of them by pulling the first year before they have had time to spread? Or would it be better to plow this one acre patch this fall, and summer-fallow it thoroughly next year?"

Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.—It takes but a very small piece of perennial sow thistle root to start a plant, and for that reason it is exceedingly difficult to destroy it with one digging, even the first year.

I would advise you to skim plow the land this fall, and thoroughly summer fallow it next summer. Do not allow the least sign of a leaf to appear above the ground at any time during the season, and you will, in all probability, eradicate it the first year. If you plow deep this fall, you may bury the seed so deeply that it will not germinate until brought to the surface again, and this may take some years.

Anti-Smut Campaign in Pacific Coast States.

The loss to farmers of the wheat belt in Washington, Idaho and Oregon from smut in the wheat crop of 1911 is estimated by the Chief Grain Inspector of

Washington to amount to \$7,000,000. This enormous loss has led to the organization of a definite "Anti-Smut campaign." The leaders in this movement recently met in convention at Pullman, Washington, to discuss the situation and to plan for a systematic campaign of education, experimenting and organization to eradicate the costly pest. As a result of their deliberations, the following conclusions were reached: The increased prevalence of smut is due largely to the increase in acreage

of fall-sown wheat, as fall-sown grain is more susceptible to the disease than spring-sown, but spring grain is not entirely free from the trouble.

Smut infection comes mostly from smutty seed, but weather and soil conditions influence the amount of infection, and there is a possibility of infection from smut in the ground if very smutty grain has been recently threshed near by.

Solutions for treating seed wheat should be made in certain definite pro-



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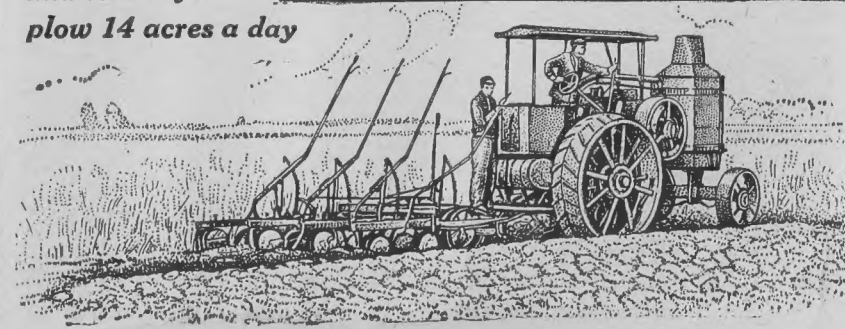
A fair average cost per acre for good, deep plowing with horses, is 60 cents for feed, 75 cents for labor, 40 cents for interest, depreciation and maintenance, making a total of \$1.75 per acre plowed. With the *OpPull* the cost per acre is, fuel 21 cents, labor 29 cents, depreciation, interest and maintenance 25 cents, making a total of 75 cents. That's a saving of a dollar an acre. The same proportionate saving can be effected in all other farming operations.

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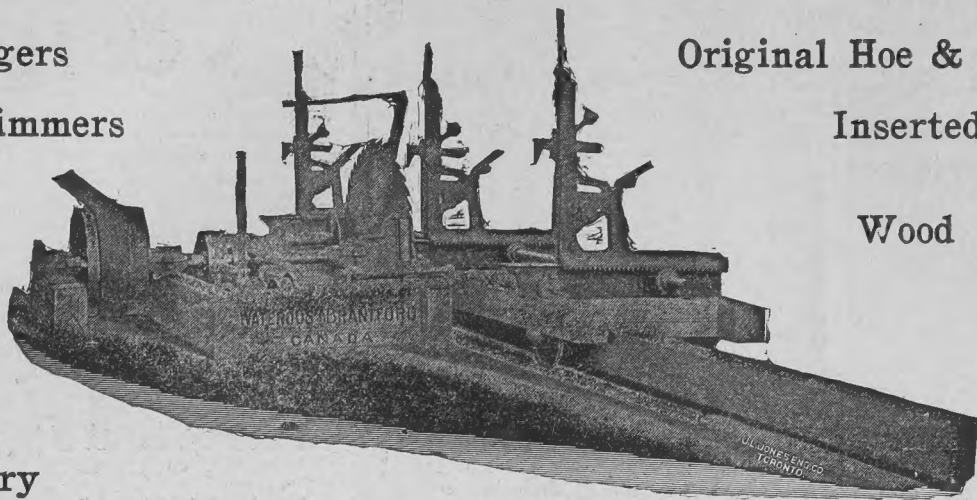
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portions. Some wheat growers have been successful while using haphazard methods, but they are men whose long experience enables them to "guess" very accurately the strength of solutions used. Safety lies in exactly measured strengths.

The strength of vitriol solution is one pound of vitriol (copper sulphate or "bluestone") to five gallons of water. Wheat should be soaked in this solution for not less than ten nor more than fifteen minutes. Some successful farmers have used as strong as one pound vitriol to two and one-half gallons of water, soaking not more than ten minutes, without serious injury to the wheat. Too strong solution or too long soaking will kill the wheat.

Formaldehyde should be used, one pound to forty-five gallons water, the wheat thoroughly wetted by dipping or sprinkling, then covered with wet sacks for two hours, then either seed at once or allowed to dry thoroughly.

Unbroken smut balls must be removed from seed wheat, as no method of treatment destroys the germs in these balls, and if later broken in the seed wheat they infect the grain.

Experiments by the Experiment Station and by practical farmers will be begun this fall, to determine what solutions are most efficient and what conditions must be guarded against.

Complete eradication of smut by the united effort of every wheat grower is the surest protection against the pest.

Brome Grass Information.

G. N. K., Vermilion, Alta., writes us these queries:—"Could you, through your valuable columns, give me the following information concerning brome grass? I wish to seed down a few acres next spring with the seed drill. I sowed a trial plot this year by hand, but it came up very patchy. Should I have to mix something (such as cracked oats or wheat) with the brome seed to make it sufficiently bulky? If so, in about what proportions should they be mixed to sow 14 lbs. of brome per acre, and how should the indicator on the drill be set? The indicator is marked for wheat, oats, barley and flax?"

"Would it be all right to sow early in the spring (April or May), or would a later sowing (in June) be better."

"Should it be cut for hay the first season or not? And would it be injurious to the brome to be eaten down by stock in the fall?"

"What is considered an average crop of brome hay per acre?"

Reply by Prof. Bedford, Manitoba Agricultural College.

Brome grass seed is somewhat difficult to sow, owing to its great bulk.

It can be sown by hand, providing there is no wind at the time. Narrow strips must be taken and the seed sown cross-wise i.e., north and south and east and west. I have had good satisfaction in sowing it with a Thompson Wheelbarrow seeder. This machine sows about ten feet wide. It is worked by hand, and the seed is agitated by means of a cord. This machine is sold by local seedsmen at about \$12.00 each. There are several different makes of this machine. A purchaser must make sure of getting the one intended for brome.

I have known brome seed to be sown with the ordinary grain seeder by mixing it with a small quantity of oats. The mixture has to be stirred frequently or the plants will come up in streaks.

When sown with a grain crop, April 15 to May 15 will give good results.

The following plan was tried on the Manitoba Agricultural College farm last year with excellent results: A field badly in need of summer-fallow was plowed the previous autumn, then harrowed and cultivated frequently during April, May and part of June. By this time the land was practically free of weeds and the soil both moist and mellow. On June 27 it was sown with mixed grasses. It came up in a very few days. A small crop of hay was secured the first year and plenty of excellent fall pasture. This year we cut a very heavy crop of hay and it has given abundance of summer and fall pasture. By this plan the land gets a thorough cleaning, a good catch is assured, and there is usually sufficient hay and pasture the first year to pay for the labor, and the next year's cut of hay is much heavier than if the grass had been seeded with a nurse crop.

The yield of brome is very variable and runs from one to four tons per acre. It yields best if sown rather thin, say from 10 to 12 pounds per acre. As soon as it gets thickly matted on the ground, it fails to send up seed stalks. This greatly lessens the yield of hay, but it may still give a fair return of pasture. If intended for a permanent meadow, it often pays to break up the sod-bound field and roll it flat. This kills enough of the plants to thin out, and give them fresh vigor. This can be done any time after haying, but, of course, it must not be backset or there will be danger of killing it out completely.

It does not injure brome to cut it the first year. It should not be pastured too closely in the fall, or the snow will not lie on it.

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Saskatchewan Seed Fairs.

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture announces that fifty seed fairs will be held in Saskatchewan this year. The greater number of these are held under the auspices of agricultural societies, but a few of them are held by grain growers' associations. In addition to the list given below, seed fairs will be held at Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Yorkton, Wolseley and Wilkie in connection with four day short courses which the College of Agriculture will hold at these places in January and February. The exact dates of these have not been announced. It is likely that a number of other grain growers' associations will hold seed fairs during the winter.

A star (*) before the name of any place indicates that a show of poultry will be held in connection with the seed grain.

*Grenfell	Nov. 15-16
Swift Current	" 25
Whitewood	" 27-28
*Broadview	" 29-30
Sintaluta	Dec. 1-2
Indian Head	" 4-5
Qu'Appelle	" 6-7
Moose Jaw	" 8-9
Maple Creek	" 11-12
Gull Lake	" 13-14
Mortlach	" 15-16
*Alameda	Nov. 27-28
*Carnduff	" 29-30
Gainsboro	Dec. 1-2
Weyburn	" 4-5
Milestone	" 6-7
Stoughton	" 8-9
Carlyle	" 11-12
Redvers	" 13-14
Creelman	" 15-16

Jackson, in the Journal of the Board of Agriculture, writes that some lots of the new wheat are fit for immediate milling unmixed, and that secondary lots need only about 25 per cent. of added Manitoba or Saxonka, whereas a year ago the proportion of dry and glutinous imported wheat required for mixing was from 50 to 60 per cent.

Dry Farming Congress.

The sixth International Dry-Farming Congress met at Colorado Springs, Colorado, from October 16 to 20. The growth of this congress has been remarkable, and already it makes the claim of being one of the largest, if not the very largest, agricultural society in the world, having a membership of 13,500. John P. Burns, the secretary-treasurer, in giving his annual report, said that the largest percentage of increase in any foreign country had come from Brazil, which had furnished 500 paid-up memberships during the year. He also says that there has been a perceptible increase in interest and membership throughout every country in the world, and that there is now scarcely a civilized country not represented on the membership roll of the Congress.

A new feature of the convention this year was a large gathering for women. This was the first general convention of farm women ever held in the United States. Attention was given to the women's side of farm life, and a study was made of how the social conditions of the country could be improved through the up-building of the rural

When this Nation and the several states shall awaken to the importance of educating the great producing class, the farmers, in the art and science of their calling as it has been laboring so zealously and so expensively to prepare a learned aristocracy to live off the other fellow, then indeed will the shadows rise and the mercies of God be better understood by the sons of men. Moreover, when the children in our public schools shall study the soil and moisture, the sunshine and the air, and their relation to plant and animal life as zealously as they have been compelled to study Caesar and higher mathematics, a new attitude toward agriculture will result, and more rapid strides will be made toward acquiring "dominion over Nature."—From the address of President Worst at the recent International Dry Farming Congress.

Francis	18-19
Radville	" 21
Luseland	Nov. 27-28
Togo	Dec. 1-2
Wadena	" 4-5
Watson	" 6-7
Humboldt	" 8-9
Paynton	" 11-12
*Lashburn	" 13-14
Lloydminster	" 15-16
Vonda	" 18-19
Nokomis	Nov. 27-28
Govan	" 29-30
Strassburg	Dec. 1-2
Lipton	" 5-6
Fort Qu'Appelle	" 7-8
Abernethy	" 11-12
Dubue	" 13-14
Stockholm	" 15-16
Tantallon	" 18-19
*Bladworth	Nov. 27-28
Davidson	" 29-30
Craik	Dec. 1-2
Kinistino	" 4-5
Rosthern	" 6-7
Carlton Dist.	" 8-9
Churchbridge	" 11-12
Saltcoats	" 13-14
Foam Lake	" 15-16
Wynyard	" 18-19

Quality of British Wheat.

This year's British wheat is stated to be harder than usual and therefore to require a smaller proportion of imported hard wheat for admixture before milling. This is owing, of course, to the exceptionally dry season, which has prevailed in Great Britain as also on the European continent. Mr. Kains-

church, the rural school and the rural home.

On page 1298 of this issue we summarize one of the best papers read at this branch of the convention. Also, we have published in another part of this issue a large part of the president's address, delivered by G. H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College.

Year by year a large number of Canadians have been taking part in this conference, and this year there was a delegation present from Alberta, as well as representatives from other parts of Canada. Among the Canadians given place on the programme were, Norman W. Ross, of Indian Head; Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan; Prof. J. Bracken, of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College; and Angus Mackay, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head. Another important feature was the fact that Lethbridge was able to capture the congress for next year, and that so many of the important prizes of the exhibition were captured by Canadians.

Alberta won the sweepstakes cup for best state or provincial exhibit with Oklahoma and Saskatchewan in close competition. A. Curry, of Cardston, was able to capture seventeen firsts, four seconds and two thirds in grains and grasses, and Jno. Baxter, of Edmonton, secured a sweepstakes for having secured the largest number of first prizes for roots and vegetables.

The fact that the next conference is to come to Canada will no doubt create a considerably greater interest in the work of the Congress on this side of the line during the next twelve months.

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The Sheaf Loader at Work.

A machine that will pay for itself in one season is not a bad kind of machine to have on the farm. If it has to do with harvesting operations and can increase the amount of work done at that time of year, its value can scarcely be estimated in dollars and cents. A year ago the Nor'-West Farmer published a descriptive article accompanied by photographs, dealing, somewhat, with the merits of the Stewart Sheaf Loader. At that time only a few machines had been tried and there may have been some doubts as to the suitability of such an automatic loader to perform the work for which it was made. However, those few farmers and threshermen who used them last year and the years previous, since they have been workable, believed they would be all right with some slight alterations. Those alterations were made and this season fifty of the machines have been in operation in various parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A few days ago the writer had the opportunity of seeing one of them at work on the farm of R. B. Galbraith, Rosser, Man. It is the property of J. E. Bergey and is illustrated in the advertisement of the Stewart Sheaf Loader Co. appearing in this issue. That afternoon it was loading heavy wheat sheaves as fast as five teams could feed them to the threshing machine. Only four teams were really needed as the fifth one was

cent. The greatest water capacity would be even more. At this rate every 12 inches in depth of soil can hold from 2.25 to 2.65 inches of water, or an average of 2.45 inches. At this rate it is possible to store approximately 20 inches of water in the upper 10 feet of soil. This is from one and one-half to two times the annual rainfall over the better dry farming sections. Therefore, it should be and is possible to store one or two years' rainfall in the soil, by using proper tillage methods.

Importance of Dry-Farming Movement.

Extracts from President Worst's Annual Address, delivered at the International Dry-Farming Congress at Colorado Springs, Colorado, October 16-19, 1911.

To overcome the apparent obstacle of limited moisture seems all the greater because agriculture, as popularly understood and practiced in most countries, is the product of humid conditions. As an art, modern agriculture was cradled and nurtured in regions of abundant rainfall. The practice of moisture conservation by means of tillage is seldom resorted to, notwithstanding periodical droughts have been, in all modern grain growing countries—humid though they may be—one of the chief scourges of the husbandmen. The

locality. In short, local conditions are the essence of the dry-farming problem.

The average annual precipitation of different localities already, as a rule, has been determined. The kinds of crops best adapted to any given section of the country, however, in many instances, must yet be determined by experimentation. Likewise, whether the moisture is sufficient to grow crops annually or bi-annually, and especially the tillage necessary to insure the storage of sufficient moisture in the soil to support the crop during the entire growing season, and, lastly, to disseminate this information among farmers and to convince them that successful agriculture will depend absolutely upon their skill and fidelity in thus managing their farms, are among the helpful agencies that must be employed to introduce agriculture successfully in every semi-arid country.

Soil conditions vary widely, yet the scientific principles involved in dry-farming apply quite universally in all regions of limited rainfall.

Varying Conditions.

The fact that conditions vary widely on account of latitude, texture of the soil, elevation, etc., each affecting rapidly of evaporation, involves the dry-farming problem with complexities that call for investigations at once serious and exhaustive. For not only those contemplating settlement within the semi-arid regions, but for thousands of families already located there and that have staked their all, should the road to successful agriculture under dry-farming conditions be speedily made, and made as clear as possible. This calls for the dissemination of all available data on the subject and, in addition, the fullest investigations that money and trained experts can make, and the work will continue for many years to come. The cause is worthy of scientific research, highly organized and far-reaching, but should be sufficiently centered upon the pivotal question—moisture conservation and the breeding of drought resisting plants—to enable the farmer to adjust himself to Nature's demands, that he may prosper in proportion as he obeys her mandates.

Dry-Farming A Necessity.

The fact that nearly half the earth's surface is visited with less than twenty inches of annual precipitation makes dry-farming a necessity. But a fraction of this vast area is susceptible of irrigation under any circumstances. What cannot be irrigated must be cultivated by dry-farming methods or remain uninhabitable and practically useless; for human genius cannot remove natural barriers, such as mountain ranges, which place a limit upon precipitation. It can, however, suggest methods of agriculture that may be adjusted to local conditions; methods of tillage that will prevent the unnecessary evaporation of soil moisture together with the breeding of plants themselves economic of moisture. These factors taken together will tend to make agriculture not only successful but profitable with less rainfall than in humid districts where, as a matter of fact, the total precipitation during the year is frequently far in excess of the needs of the growing crops. Moreover, excess of moisture is likely to prove as destructive of crops as deficiency of moisture, and far more injurious to the land. The fact must be admitted that the swamps and the sea receive a tremendous annual toll of plant food resulting from the "run-off" of humid countries. This loss of fertility, which is beyond estimate, must be made good by some means, so that, between restoring lost fertility and installing drainage systems, the humid countries are quite as severely vexed as the semi-arid countries.

Rewards About Equal.

Considering the actual expenditure of capital and labor in either humid or semi-arid countries to insure agricultural success, the rewards should not vary greatly, or they will not vary greatly when the principles of dry-farming have been given a fraction of the investigation and study that has



J. E. Bergey's threshing crew on farm of R. G. Galbraith, Rosser, Man.

used only occasionally. Mr. Bergey says that the loader saves \$18 per day in actual cash outlay. Other threshermen who are using the loader this season place the actual cash saving as high as \$20, \$25, \$30 and \$35, in some cases, per day. In addition to this saving, on rainy days there are fewer teams and men to board. It was working beautifully on the occasion of our visit, taking every bundle and handling them no more roughly than would an ordinary pitcher. Therefore little or no grain was being shelled. The objection of shelling grain cannot be lodged against this loader as it is now constructed. If the stooks are set in fairly straight rows every bundle will be lifted and the biggest box rack filled in about one minute and a half. Of all the fifty threshermen who have these loaders not one has been dissatisfied. The saving in money is variously put at from \$18 to \$35 per day, and this by men who know what expense means. From what we have seen of the machine personally, it is a great success. We feel justified in saying that it is a great time and labor saver and that it will aid the threshermen materially in solving the help problem. It is not at all complicated. Four horses are required to draw it and one man to drive. With properly built basket racks four stook teams are sufficient. These four teams and the loader are all the field equipment that is necessary to keep the biggest machine in Western Canada going at its full capacity, if the stooks are not scattered too much and if sets are not too large.

Amount of Water which may be Stored in Soils.

By D. W. Frear, Instructor in Agronomy, Colorado Agricultural College.

Actual experiments show that the actual field water capacity of arid soils varies from 14 per cent. for a very sandy loam to 18 per cent. for a clay loam, with an average of about 16 per

clouds are relied upon to water the fields when the crops require it, save in strictly arid countries where irrigation direct is sometimes resorted to. If the clouds fail to send copious showers in season, the crops suffer or fail, regardless of the moisture that falls out of season. Thus it occurs that within the tropics, where sixty inches of water falls during the rainy season, crops frequently suffer from drought during the dry period that follows. The system known as dry-farming has a place, therefore, in all agricultural countries and is not confined alone to regions of limited rainfall.

The World's Increasing Population.

The growth of population in all countries is bringing increased pressure upon the land, for subsistence. The humid regions, because of insufficient area, and, in many districts, by reason of their failing vitality, owing largely to mismanagement, are no longer capable of supplying the needs of the world's increasing population. The sub-humid and the semi-arid countries will be drawn upon to supply bread and other necessities as rapidly and as largely as the teachings of science and human skill can render them available for this purpose. Not least among the tasks before us, therefore, is to demonstrate by actual practice and beyond question that humidity is not an essential requisite for successful agriculture.

The quantity of water that is actually required to mature any particular crop has been so often ascertained and under such varying conditions that within reasonable limitations the minimum is readily determined. Add to this minimum the amount of natural and unavoidable loss on account of capillary evaporation and the problem is solved, so far as determining the quantity of moisture that is required during a single season for any specific crop is concerned. This, naturally, will vary with conditions of soil and climate, all of which must be taken into account, for the problem varies with



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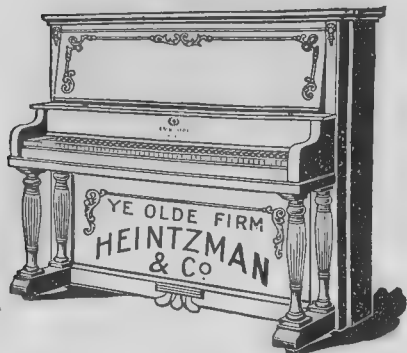
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been given to humid agriculture. The tendency to take chances—the curse of the husbandman — however, is more likely to prevail in humid and sub-humid countries than in semi-arid countries; for in the latter, no gambling in timely showers is warranted and the farmer knows it. He must conserve the moisture that comes, or his harvest will prove a failure. Not so in sub-humid districts; for there the majority of seasons are abundantly supplied with timely moisture. The off seasons, however, are sufficiently numerous to keep the average profits of farming at a minimum. Even in humid regions with twice the annual rainfall necessary to insure maximum crops, occasional droughts make serious inroads in many a farmer's bank account.

Agriculture A Science.

Under dry-farming conditions, therefore, agriculture will, of necessity, assume the dignity of a science and the farmer in larger sense, becomes a scientist. Moreover, the thought and painstaking skill necessary to win success under dry-farming conditions will impress themselves as visibly upon the habits and character of the husbandman as the laboratory impresses itself upon the habits and character of the scientist. For not until the farmer becomes master of Nature's manageable forces and acquires the requisite knowledge and skill to adjust his energies to her demands, can he rank among the truly great men of action.

The further we press our investigations and scientific research, therefore, the more apparent seems the wisdom of God for thus preserving, by means of limited rainfall, the precious plant food over so large a portion of the earth's surface. What hitherto has been looked upon as the curse of drought may yet, in the light of science, be interpreted as the mercy of an over-ruling Providence.

Human avarice may exploit the forests and the mines, but not so easily can the soil be exploited in regions of limited rainfall. Substitutes, however,

may be provided for many of our natural resources, but there can be no substitute for the soil. It is at once the sustainer of all life, the promoter of every human comfort, as well as the fountain from which flows the prosperity of nations. Little wonder, then, that the Creator should specially safeguard from human greed this fundamental factor over nearly half the earth, and compel man to exercise his wits to create the steam engine or to converse by telephone.

That limited rainfall is a conservator of natural fertility is beyond question. Nature, evidently, in order to be economical of the essential elements necessary for the production of plants, requires more thought and labor to force the soil to give up its wealth in all regions of limited rainfall. That there are vast regions of limited rainfall, therefore, rather suggests the wisdom of the Creator.

This sentiment should not even disturb the mental poise of the sceptic; for, though half the earth's surface should be semi-arid in character, this very fact safeguards it from waste of fertility on account of excessive rainfall and also makes it more difficult of exploitation on the part of soil robbers. Hence, when the farmer has mastered the art of scientifically conserving moisture, there will be an abundance of both fertility and moisture to support an agriculture that will greatly augment the prosperity of the whole country, as well as sustain a fairly dense population in regions now given over to little else than dry pastures for flocks and birds.

Nature's Gifts Seldom Perfect.

The Creator seldom gives perfect physical gifts to His children. It is commonly said, "God gives the horse, but man must furnish the halter." Nature furnishes the raw material—the unrelated forces — but man must furnish the brains and skill to contrive and adapt.

From the beginning, there was stored up somewhere in Nature's laboratory

all the forces and all the material that are now used in the construction of the steam engine, the motor, the telegraph, or the telephone. All down through the ages the sons of men trampled with unhallowed feet over the elements out of which modern genius constructed these twentieth century wonders. Man's necessities led him to harness them together in order to augment his power over Nature. The birth of each marked a distinct epoch in the world's economic history. Human ingenuity is still aggressive. Our wants are never satisfied. What undiscovered forces has Nature yet under cover? Who knows? For science has advanced, for aught we know, but little beyond the kindergarten of discovery. But just as surely as power machinery was invented in due time to relieve the ever increasing strain upon human muscles, and just as surely as the electrical transmission of intelligence was invented to meet the growing demands of business, just as certainly, and by the same token, the bread of the future will come largely from the desert of the past.

Mission of Science.

Science always comes to the aid of humanity with sufficient celerity to meet great emergencies, and is always on the side of economy. What was discarded as worthless refuse by the factory a few decades ago, science has made the dividend-paying bi-product of to-day. But in more important fields of research and for even larger prizes, science now is grappling with hitherto unproductive regions which, in due time, will be converted into fruitful fields and gardens and vineyards.

"Necessity is the mother of invention." The achievements of the past, however, are sufficient guarantee that our future wants will be provided for. Every positive human need, doubtless, has a remedy hidden somewhere in Nature's resourceful bosom. But the remedy must be discovered. It is the mission of science to discover it.

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Mr. S. L. Barrowclough, the president, is delighted with the progress of the correspondence pupils, and will be pleased to forward full particulars to anyone interested in the study of music. The Conservatory's address is Phoenix Block, corner of Princes' Street and Notre Dame, Winnipeg.

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hungry mouths must be fed three times every day, with gaunt hunger stalking but a few weeks behind the world's supply of food. Moreover, the world's population is ever-increasing while the land area, the chief source of food supply, will remain forever stationary.

Is it reasonable, under these circumstances, that millions of acres of fertile soil shall remain unproductive, and because unproductive, tenantless, when only scientific knowledge, and the application of that knowledge, coupled with ordinary industry, is required to make them fruitful?

How may the Knowledge be Obtained?

But how shall that knowledge be obtained? And when obtained, how shall it be disseminated? How shall it be conveyed to those who are in need of it?

A partial answer may be found in the inception and purpose of this International Dry-Farming Congress: in the presence and earnestness of these delegates, assembled from many states and countries, each one anxious to contribute his experience and also to learn from his brother.

This numerous body assembled here may be said to represent the collected wisdom and experience of investigators, scientists, theorists, and practical farmers. But no one's knowledge is perfect; no one is yet positive. All learners. From the accumulated experience of these delegates—experience that has been gathered under varying conditions and from many localities—the most that can be made is progress toward the solution of the more elementary problems connected with dry-farming. The weightier and more scientific matters that bear upon this important question must be worked out in the coming years, by patient investigation, with success and failure strewn promiscuously along the path of progress.

Saskatchewan Agricultural College Does not Open this Year.

But a Number of Agricultural Short Courses will be held Throughout Different Parts of the Province during Coming Winter.

Owing to the failure of the contractors to complete the Saskatchewan Agricultural College buildings at Saskatoon by November first of this year, it has been found impossible to open the college on this date. It was thought at one time that temporary accommodation could be made so as to hold a three months' course, beginning January 3rd and ending the last of March, but at best the accommodation would be unsatisfactory and only a small number of those who have already signified their intention to attend the College of

Agriculture this winter could be admitted.

With these facts in view, the Executive of the Board of Governors of the University has thought it wiser to hold a number of agricultural short courses throughout the province during the winter months, and has decided not to open the college for students until November, 1912, when all the buildings now under construction should be completed and fully equipped for residence and class-work. These short courses will take the form of four-day conventions, and will be held at a number of central points in the province. In addition to these, there will be the agricultural societies' convention at Saskatoon, as well as two other short courses—one for the purpose of helping live stock and other judges, and the other to give special help to steam and gasoline stationary and traction engineers. It is likely that two or three short courses for engineers will be held at different points during the winter. These will precede the one that will be held at the college at Saskatoon.

The Saskatchewan College of Agriculture is also suggesting to any applicants who feel that they cannot wait another year, that they attend this winter either at the Manitoba Agricultural College, the Ontario Agricultural College, or the Macdonald College at St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Cultivation for Timothy Sod.

R.S., Manitoba, writes.—“We have a piece of land that was in timothy sod for two years, then broken and back-set last year. We had a splendid crop on it this year, and we have an idea of not plowing it, but only double disking, as we believe we save more moisture that way. Would you advise fall or spring disking, or would you rather plow?”

“How do you think spring plowing compares with fall plowing?” Answer by Prof. S. A. Bedford, of the Manitoba Agricultural College.—My experience goes to show that it is safe to replace spring plowing by a thorough disking, provided there are no perennial weeds on the land, but where such perennial weeds as sow thistle, Canada thistle or couch grass abound, the disk is of very little use in destroying them, and the land should be thoroughly plowed. Disking encourages the breeding of perennial weeds if persisted in for any number of years. I tested this matter very fully on the Brandon Experimental Farm some years ago.

For land somewhat light, and in seasons when the rainfall is not abundant, spring plowing is preferable. In the Red River valley clay soil, it is essential that we plow in the fall so as to enable the frost to mellow the soil.

Manitoba's Champion Farm.

Some Notes on the Methods of W. H. English, of Harding, who Captured this Honor in 1911.

In our issue of August 20 we published a list of the farmers who had won prizes in the good farming competitions held in different parts of Manitoba this year. At the same time we showed the buildings on the farm of W. H. English, Harding, who won the \$250 in gold given by the C. P. R. for the best all round farm in the province.

Since that time we have been fortunate in receiving first-hand information regarding Mr. English's methods of farming and stock-raising, which tell how he fitted his farm for the best it could produce and reaped his reward.

These good farming competitions are criticized by many farmers in Manitoba who have not been educated to realize the importance of proper methods of cultivation and farm management as they pertain to the wealth and permanency of any country, but despite this they reach the object sought for, that is, to encourage the men who are farming as farming should be done. No man can win who has given his entire attention to grain-growing or to fine buildings or to high-grade stock. He must have his eye focused on all these and all his surroundings must indicate the result of careful management, neatness and economy, while his home must be a home in every sense of the term.

Field Methods.

Mr. English's farm borders on the town of Harding and the 640 acres is of a uniform clay loam. A four year crop rotation is followed, wheat for two years, oats and summer-fallow and by using the purest, plumpest seed and applying farm yard manure, the farm not only yields a high average of grain, but the fertility is always maintained. Fall plowing is always practised for wheat, and that as early as possible. Mr. English has found that the weight of snow and the action of frost on the soil has a very beneficial effect on wheat land, and that the earlier the ploughing is done in the fall, the earlier and better filled will the crop be the following season. The packer follows the plow all the time and thus the moisture is held for the succeeding crop. For oats and barley a spring plowing has been most satisfactory. These crops do better in a fairly loose well-cultivated soil with abundance of moisture.

Summer-Fallow.

One hundred acres is summer-fallowed each year. The plan generally followed is to disc and harrow the stubble in the fall, plow fairly deep after seeding and cultivate on top. Mr. English believes, however, that if time were available in the fall to plow fairly deep and then follow with nothing but surface cultivation the next season, it would be a much better means of destroying wild oats. In order to kill French weed, shepherd's purse and smaller weeds that come late in the fall, the summer-fallow is cultivated and harrowed quite late in the season. The extra surface cultivation keeps a soil mulch on the fallow through the dry season, keeps the weeds in check and has proven to be the means of getting an earlier and better filled crop in Mr. English's experience.

Rate of Seeding.

When asked as to the amount of seed sown per acre, Mr. English said: “I firmly advocate fairly thick seeding, and if land is in a good state of fertility it always pays. I sow 1¼ bushels of wheat on summer-fallow and 1½ bushels on fall or spring plowing. Two to two and a half bushels of oats per acre gives us the best results, and from this rate of seeding I reaped 87 bushels per acre this year.”

Grasses.

Thirty acres of brome grass is used for permanent pasture on this farm and its equal for this purpose has not been found. By leaving a strip of sod or a roadway between the brome grass

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and a cultivated field there is no danger of the plant spreading. To renew the growth it is diseased early in the spring, when the frost is out a very few inches, and the following season has brought a stand of wonderfully stronger growing grass.

Mr. English began alfalfa growing with a three acre patch nine years ago. The seed was inoculated with nitro-culture from the Ontario Agricultural College and three tons per acre was cut the first year. A small patch was sown with uninoculated seed under similar conditions. This grew only to a height of six inches the first year but gradually gained vigor until at the end of four years the plots were practically equal. This crop has been cut twice every year and the eleventh and twelfth cutting, which were taken off this season, gave a total yield of 4½ tons per acre. Mr. English advises seed inoculation for alfalfa, but with that a heavy coat of well rotted manure gives quick, hardy growth and insures against winter killing the first year.

Timothy has not proven a success on this farm, as the dry spring seasons appear to kill half the seed and the thin stand allows the introduction of noxious weeds to such an extent that it has been practically abandoned.

Root Growing.

One of the most interesting crops grown on Mr. English's farm, is the root crop, composed of Swede turnips and sugar beets. Mr. English is a great admirer of the "Jumbo" sugar beet and claims that it is a better cropper than the mangold, and that it keeps better through the winter. He says that this sugar beet will produce almost twice as large a crop as either the mangold or the Swede turnip.

For growing his root crops, Mr. English has used the same plot for nine years, manuring it freshly each year. The manure is applied in the fall and plowed down. By using the same plot year after year, the weeds have been practically all eradicated, so that there is very little extra attention required by the crop in the way of cleaning cultivation during the summer season.

The present season was one of the best for root growth that Mr. English has ever experienced, and at the time of our conversation with him on October 26th he had already harvested his entire crop of 4,000 bushels and had them in the root house.

Mr. English stores his roots in a lean-to attached to the barn, 60 feet long by 12 feet wide. This lean-to runs the full length of his stable, and this year he has 48 feet of it filled to the roof with roots. The roof is 8 feet high on the side furthest from the barn and 14 feet high on the side against the barn. The stables occupy the ground floor of the barn building, and between them and the root house there is a partition sufficiently high to prevent the animals from getting at the roots, but there is a space above this open between the stable and the root house which allows air to circulate between the stable and root cellar, thus creating an equality of temperature between the two rooms. This helps to keep the roots from freezing. In fact, Mr. English says that he never has any trouble to keep his roots from freezing in the root house. The side walls of this root cellar are boarded on the outside with shiplap, then there is the studding, and then inside that there is sheathing. This leaves an air space between the turnips and the outside wall. There is no loft in the root cellar, being only the shingle roof above, without any sheathing below the rafters. At the time of threshing a few inches of chaff almost always gathers on this roof, and as this offers such excellent protection from the frost, Mr. English allows it to remain until the spring, when he clears it away. In this way the roof is so well protected against the cold that the frost does not even form on the inside of it.

Our readers will be interested in learning Mr. English's methods of harvesting the roots. He cuts the top off his turnips with a sharp hoe, topping two rows into the space lying between.

Then with a dull hoe he has two rows pulled out of the ground into the blank space lying between. When this operation is completed he has alternate rows of turnips and turnip tops and the turnips are very quickly gathered and thrown into the wagon. The sugar beets he finds very easy to handle. They pull out of the ground very easily by hand, a little twist takes the top off, and they are thrown straight into the wagon, never having been dropped to the ground after being pulled.

Live Stock.

The live stock department is one of the strongest features of Mr. English's farm. A herd of some fifty pure-bred Shorthorns is kept in the pink of condition. Clydesdales, both pure-bred and high grade, do the work on the farm and raise some colts each year. Prize-winning Yorkshire hogs show the best of breeding and care, and are found in goodly numbers as well, while pure-bred Barred Plymouth Rock and Buff Orpingtons adorn the farm-yard in scores.

Buildings.

The house is a three story stone building, 57 by 32½ feet, with stone basement the full size of the house. The cellar is divided into three parts which can be kept any desired temperature. One portion accommodates the fruit and butter, another the potatoes, vegetables, etc., while the third is for the furnace, coal, wood, etc. A kitchen, dining-room, parlor, hall and bedroom make up the first floor, and the second floor has five bed-rooms, bath-room and toilet. There are also two rooms in the attic.

The barns are not elaborate, but very convenient to the work of the farm and the feeding of stock during the winter. The cattle barn is 60 by 48 feet with cement floor, and a lean-to at the side serves as a convenient place for the hog pens. The horse barn is 44 by 28 feet with a lean-to for extra horses or poultry. The regular poultry house is 40 by 14 feet with several departments to separate the different breeds of poultry as desired. The best means of ventilation and sanitation are carefully studied in all the buildings. Although a good supply of water can be brought before the cattle right in the stable, Mr. English prefers turning them out every day for exercise and his experience has been that more vigorous and healthy animals will result than if kept too much indoors during the winter months.

Saskatchewan Agricultural College Farm Bears Good Crops.

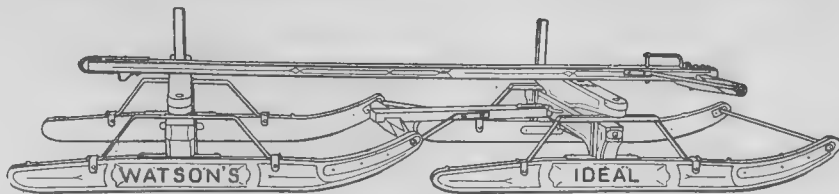
Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, Saskatoon, in a recent letter to this office, says: "Our flax on second crop averaged a little over 21 bushels to the acre on 143 acres. We are threshing wheat now (October 23), second crop after summerfallow, that is running 35 bushels to the acre."

Protecting a Shallow Well from Frost.

A subscriber in Northern Manitoba writes: "I have a seven foot well with four feet of good water. The well is lumber cribbed. I proposed (to save freezing) to put on another top of two inch lumber with a four inch space packed with the chaff that drops from hay, a substitute for sawdust. I was going to use a shallow well wooden pump, and over all build a pole shelter covered with hay. A neighbor tells me that if I put a pump in the water will freeze through it."

In reply to this correspondent, we would say that he will need to handle his well rather carefully in order to prevent the water from freezing in it. However, we believe it can be done. Frost in this country sometimes goes down as deep as the bottom of this well, and we would advise not only to protect the well itself but also to cover the ground surrounding the well

Farm Sleighs and Feed Cutters

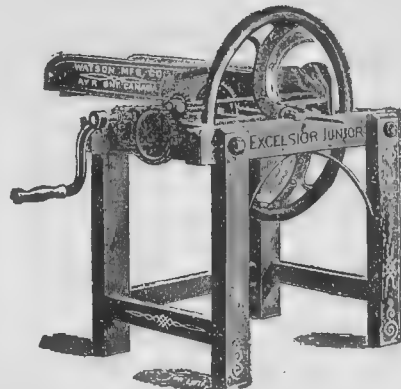


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for some little distance so as to prevent the frost from going down and coming in at the sides. We would advise putting in the pump being sure to leave a leak-hole through it just about the level of the top of water. This leak-hole should be of a good size so that in cold weather the water which is taken up into the pump will very quickly escape and not freeze in the top of the pump.

Then a little below the level of the ground place strips on the inside of the cribbing and put in a floor. Upon this one could pack hay or chaff to a thickness of perhaps twelve inches. Then above this one might put on another cover of boards or cover over with canvas. If a fairly good layer of hay or straw were spread all about the well for some feet away, it would prevent the frost from going straight down and going in at the side of the well. The shelter that our correspondent proposes to erect over the pump will also be a good thing. It will be necessary to be very careful not to spend water about the well, as the straw, if wet, will let the frost through very readily.

Successful Alfalfa Growing.

A great many farmers throughout the three prairie provinces have tried a patch of alfalfa this season. These trials are of varying extent, are conducted under many different conditions and naturally are meeting with various degrees of success. So different are results even under similar methods of treatment and cultivation that it is difficult, as yet, to arrive at the one best method of treating the seed, the soil and the crop to obtain the best results. In time, however, this information will be arrived at and a general successful method of alfalfa culture will prevail. In the meantime we can only look to the men who have made an unqualified success of growing alfalfa and by following their methods, determine if such treatment will prove successful generally.

K. Murchison, of Souris, Man., is one of these successful men. He began by sowing 20 pounds on an acre of good clean land and scattered a bag of inoculated soil, from the Brandon Experimental Farm, on this area.

This year the growth was so luxuriant that the C.P.R. made application for a portion of the crop for samples to be used in advertising. The crop averaged four feet in height and several plants stood as high as six feet. From a quarter of an acre Mr. Murchison realized \$77 from the C.P.R. and from good authority we learn that both the growth and profit is one of the largest on record for alfalfa in Western Canada. When asked by one of our staff regarding the advisability of soil inoculation Mr. Murchison said: "Soil inoculation is not only advisable but appears to be necessary in this locality. Some farmers have tried it without inoculating, and while there seemed to be but little difference in the stand for the first month or two, the inoculated plots gradually gained after that time and seemed to have no trouble in producing good crops year after year and pass the winters unharmed. The uninoculated plots are less hardy, often killing out in the fall and winter. I have never tried inoculating the seed," said Mr. Murchison, "so cannot say what claims this method may have. In districts more or less bluffy I believe that neither seed nor soil inoculation is absolutely necessary."

This year, two acres were seeded to alfalfa on this farm and many farmers have been supplied with soil to begin alfalfa growing. Such success as Mr. Murchison has had is worthy of note and goes a long way toward establishing the theory of soil inoculation for alfalfa.

After mature deliberation, the Grain Standards Board has decided not to make an additional grade of feed wheat. Numbers 5 and 6 have been slightly lowered, and all wheat not fit to be classed as straight "feed" will be taken care of in these grades.

To Renew Brome Sod.

One of our subscribers in Saskatchewan has a piece of brome grass which he has been using for pasture. The plot has been standing for some time, and has become short and thick in the bottom. He wishes to know if light breaking in the fall would injure the roots, or would the spring time be most suitable for breaking. The soil is heavy.

The best time to break up brome sod is during the month of August, just after the time of cutting hay. This gives the sod a chance of rooting itself again before the cold weather comes on. If the brome was plowed late in the fall, there would be chance of the frost killing some of the roots. Also if it was broken in the spring, and the season proved to be a dry one, it might not regain its strength until late in the season.

Our advice to this subscriber would be that in the early spring he should disc this land very severely. This will cut out quite a large number of the plants and thin it out so much that possibly it may give him a crop of hay next year. At any rate it will improve the plot for pasture purposes. Then about the month of August he will be able to put the breaking plow on it, break it up and roll it down flat. This should leave the land in good shape for a crop of hay in the season of 1913.

Keep the Moisture.

Nobody likes such wet harvest and autumn weather as we have had this year, but a wet fall is by no means an unmitigated evil. It means that the ground will be well stored with moisture for use later on.

The thing for us now to do, so far as we can, is to put the lid on and hold what moisture we have. It is always a great asset to a crop grower to have his sub-soil properly saturated with water. Every season in this country there come spells of weather when crops would die if they were compelled to depend entirely upon the clouds for water. In such cases the sub-strata have to be called upon to send up their stored soil water. And in some years the call upon this soil moisture is very heavy during the middle of the growing season.

J. H. Worst, president of the North Dakota Agricultural College, in a recent article, advises the farmers of his state to make the very most of the rainfall we have been having this fall, and says:

"It has been fully demonstrated that a considerable portion of the rainfall of any one year can be conserved and carried over, in the soil, for the benefit of the next year's crop. Where the average rainfall is 18 inches, it should be an easy matter to carry four or five inches of autumn rainwater over the winter for next season's crop. Four inches of water represents approximately 450 tons of moisture per acre—a sufficient quantity to nourish the growing crop during weeks of protracted drought."

"I am convinced that by means of suitable cultivation, which includes deep plowing, the bogie of drought will be forever dispelled in this state. There is absolutely no necessity for a single crop failure in North Dakota on account of drought. The fault is not with the soil, nor with the climate, nor with the plants; it is with our system of farming. As long as we apply humid methods to semi-arid conditions, we may expect repeated crop failures, or partial failures that will materially lessen the profits which farmers should realize from their business."

"It requires approximately seven dollars per acre to grow a crop. This includes interest on investment, cost of seed, wear and tear of farm machinery, labor, etc. By adding one additional dollar's worth of labor to each acre, there is little question but that the average profits would be doubled. In other words, as much profit should be realized from the one additional dollar's worth of unavoidable labor as is now realized from the seven dollars' worth of unavoidable labor and investment. Consequently, if farmers would devote one-

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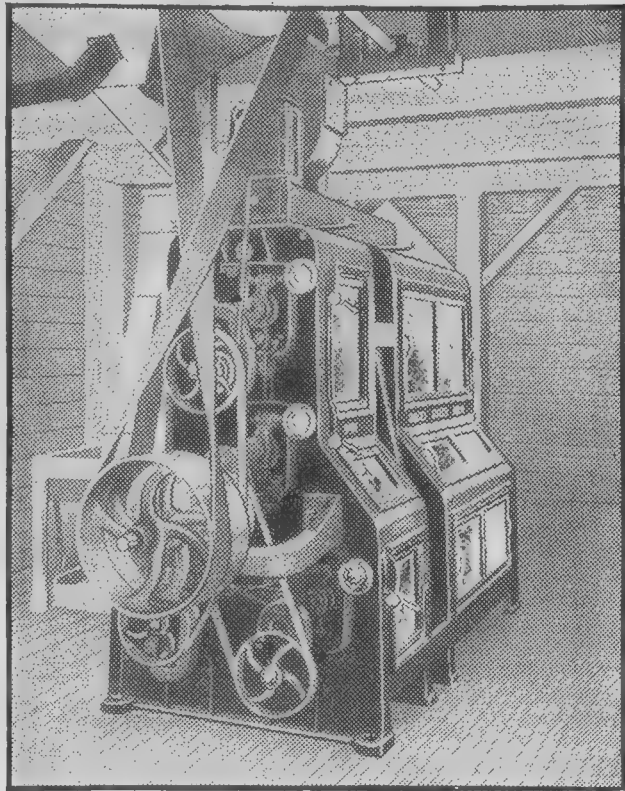
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third of their land to the growing of corn and alfalfa, neither of which interferes with the time and labor employed in farming wheat, and put one-third more labor, thus made available, on only two-thirds as many acres of wheat, they would grow more wheat than where they spread their energies over the one-third larger area. The corn and alfalfa fed to live stock would insure them a large additional income, and one that is not often adversely influenced by climatic conditions, while the fertility deposited upon the farm resulting from feeding the corn and alfalfa to live stock would vastly improve the productiveness of the soil. Corn and alfalfa usually can be attended to when the wheat needs no care, thus distributing the labor more equitably throughout the season.

"Another thing, shock-threshing is generally bad business, for the reason that all cannot thresh at once when the grain is ready for the machine; consequently, all who cannot thresh early stand a good chance of having their grain injured in the shock and also are hindered from plowing until their grain is threshed. Fully half the farmers are thus hindered from plowing early, many of them being compelled to postpone plowing operations until the following spring. Better to stack the grain as soon as fit and start the plow.

"Plow deep and follow the plow with a drag. The drag will conserve more moisture than will get into the soil from melting snows. Besides water thus conserved is where it is needed instead of on the surface where it will speedily evaporate."

The Dominion Seed Branch is authority for the statement that it is likely that the province of Ontario will require some good seed oats for next year's sowing.

Only about half a dozen years ago Gull Lake, Sask., was in the centre of a large country devoted entirely to ranching. Now the region thereabouts is well settled by farmers, so that A. T. Markuson, one of the leading grain buyers, recently took in as many as 104 loads of grain in a single day.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers will be held in Columbus, Ohio, on November 13, 14 and 15. Principal Black, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, is on the programme to discuss the subject: "How should the central department of institute control in a State be organized to secure the highest development of the work?"

A Libel from The Motherland.

It is very seldom that we pay any attention to the scandal mongers who make it their business to attack Canada. As a general thing their purpose is to stop immigration to this country, and it is almost enough for us to know that their efforts will end only in failure. That this failure is complete and confusing, is evident to anyone who studies for a single moment the returns of the Immigration Department. "He laughs best who laughs last," and in the matter of putting a stop to emigration to this country the last laugh has been, and is being, withheld from the detractors of Canada's reputation with a grim vengeance.

But occasionally one gets his eye on a scrap of this kind of literature that really seems worth while passing on, just because of its pure "cussedness." We have had sent to us by one of our subscribers who lives in Ireland a copy of the magazine John Bull, published in London, England. Our correspondent, who has lived for some time in Canada, sends with the magazine a strong protest against the nonsense it contains. We reproduce for the entertainment of our readers, a few selections from article headed, "Canadian Emigrants. Beware! Winter Coming—A Grave Warning." The article reads in part as follows:

"The banks will keep a tighter grip (on money) now, and there will be weeping and wailing and crime from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All progress will stop; the farmers will not be able to meet their obligations toward the traders who have to depend upon the crops for their payments; hundreds of thousands of our people will be unable to find employment and will have to resort to crime to make ends meet—even as hundreds in the cities and towns have to resort to sand-bagging and highway robbery and burglary at the present moment to keep things going * * * shipload after shipload of deluded wealth-seekers have since been dumped into Canada. We are less than three months off the Canadian winter now. It is but a short time. Wait and see if it will not be the blackest time in all the history of the Siberia to which so many thousands of our indiscriminating people are enticed."

A gloomy picture, isn't it? Who would ever have thought that we were all living in such desperate poverty? Very little mention there about automobiles and steam plows and fine new buildings and enormous railway expansion. Just crime and sand-bagging and starvation and desolation in this bleak, black, howling, blasted Siberia!

Now we are not saying that everything is sunshine and unalloyed gladness

in Canada. We have our troubles, just the same as every other part of the world. And in the very bad weather of this fall we have had a hard blow. But unfavorable harvest weather—just as unfavorable as we have had—is not at all unknown in other parts of the world, and even in England. And, with it all, we fancy that Canada will manage to keep up her reputation not only as being able to feed her own millions but also as having enough food to spare to be able to send a great many shiploads over to old England, even from the crop of 1911. The kind of literature regarding Canada that one occasionally reads in some of the yellow journals of England is not only grossly libelous, but it is in wretchedly bad taste as well.

During the year 1910 the United States manufactured 510,172 tons of sugar from beets. This sugar was made in 61 factories operating in that country, and was produced from 398,029 acres of beets. The average yield of beets per acre was 10.17 tons.

The recently taken Dominion census indicates that the cities of Canada range in size quite differently from what they did ten years ago. Ten years ago the city of Winnipeg was the sixth largest in the Dominion. Now it occupies third place, being surpassed in size only by Montreal and Toronto. Ten years ago Ottawa, Hamilton and Quebec were also larger than Winnipeg. The order of the cities in Canada now is as follows: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Ottawa, Hamilton, Quebec, London, Halifax, Calgary, and St. John.

A rural school teacher who takes a real, live interest in agriculture is a valuable asset to the district that he serves. We make this observation with the announcement lying before us of the second rural school fair to be held by the Vanseoy district, which lies about 12 or 15 miles west of Saskatoon. This is not the first school fair held in that district, there being one last year. This year seven schools will take part in the school fair that will be held there on the 17th of this month. Elsewhere in this issue we publish the programme and prize list got out for this event, as we believe these will be of considerable interest to other enterprising schools. The teacher in charge is Mr. M. D. Worden. We congratulate the school district not only on having a live school teacher, but also on being located in the vicinity of the Saskatchewan Agricultural College, which will give assistance in the holding of this school fair.

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New upright shape, entirely made of metal with nickel trimmings, has lamp and chimney and is complete with colored slides. Write for only \$2.00 worth of our dainty Christmas Booklets to sell at 3 for 10c., each in an envelope and tied with a silk ribbon. These sell like hot cakes at this low price. When sold send us the \$2.00 and we will mail the lantern post free by return.
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An Exposition and Institute in a Public School,

We have before us the poster announcing the second rural school fair of the Vanscoy District (a little west of Saskatoon), in which seven schools will take part. This event will be held at the Krumpelmann School House, on Friday, Nov. 17th, 1911. Believing that this event is sufficiently uncommon in this country to warrant us in doing so, we are publishing the programme and prize list, which may be a guide to other equally ambitious schools. They follow:—

Programme.

9.30-10.30 — Judging Lesson — Dairy cows.
10.30-11.30 — Scoring Competition — Dairy cows, Dean Rutherford.
1.30-1.45 — Grain Judging Lesson — Oats.
1.45-2.15 — Scoring Competition — Oats, Professor Bracken.
2.15-2.30 — Address by Hon. W. C. Sutherland.
2.30-2.45 — Address by President Murray.
2.45-3.15 — Announcement of Awards and Address by Dean Rutherford.

Prize List.

Class 1—Threshed Grain.	Prizes.
One peck wheat, any variety...	1 2 3
One peck oats, any variety...	1 2 3
One peck flax, any variety...	1 2 3
One peck barley, any variety	1 2 3
Class 2—Roots and Vegetables	
Three turnips	1 2
Three cabbage	1 2
One dozen potatoes	1 2
One-half dozen carrots, red...	1 2
One-half dozen beets	1 2
One-half dozen mangolds	1 2
Specials for best collections.	
Class 3—Miscellaneous.	
Best loaf of bread made by pupil	1 2 3
Grain judging competition—oats	1 2 3
Scoring competition — dairy cows	1 2 3
Best pen of poultry—1 cock and 4 hens — any one variety	1 2 3

Second Life of a Fence Post.

I. F. L., Crossfield, Alta., writes: In your issue of Oct. 5 I notice an article on the second life of the fence post. I will tell you my experience in that connection. I want my posts cut just six feet long, sharpened and put two feet into the ground, leaving four feet, or four feet and one or two inches above ground. That brings the top wire pretty close to the top of the post, so that stock has no chance of rubbing on the post above the top wire. If the post projects two feet above the wire, stock, especially horses, will soon rub the fence all down. If the fence is made of rowan bush poles, they will break off close to the ground, but if they are of good cedar the fence will last much longer, but even then they would soon tear them out and the fence is on the ground.

Marquis—A Good, Early Maturing Wheat.

How much more money could be realized for the grain crop of the Canadian West if it were one grade better than it is? The answer cannot be given off-hand, but it is safe to say that it would be a few millions of dollars. The question then arises: "Can farmers prevent the frost damage to their grain crops?" Perhaps not absolutely, but they can to a great extent protect themselves by sowing early maturing grain. It is in a season such as this that the value of an early wheat like Marquis is most apparent. Farmers who were so fortunate as to have a few acres of Marquis are able to testify to its superiority over other varieties grown under similar conditions, and the difference between the prices realized for it and other wheats would far more than meet the extra cost of the seed. Marquis has this season produced large yields, and demon-

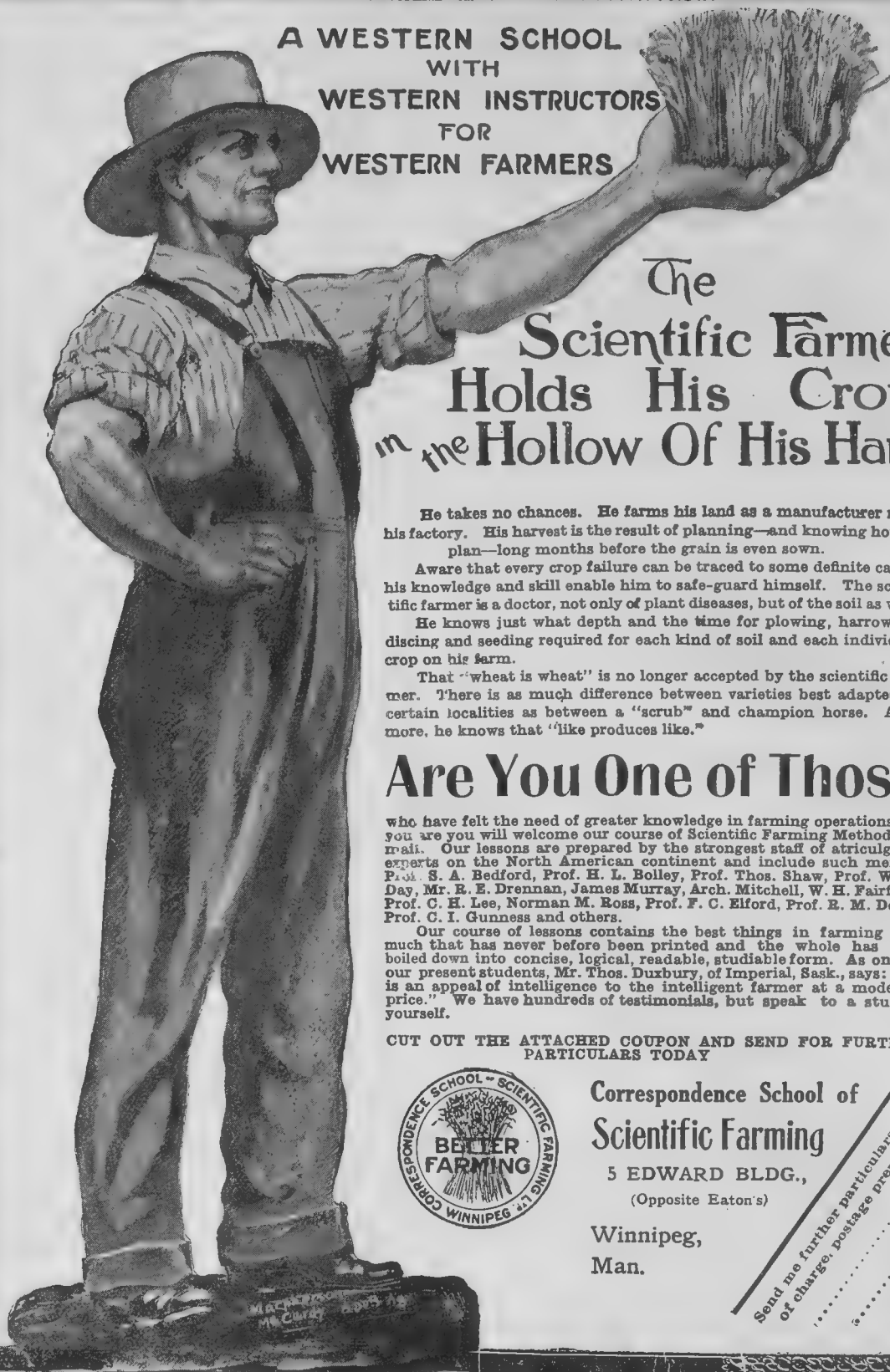
strates its value in this respect no less than because of its early maturing qualities. One reason for the large yields may be on account of the stiffness of the straw. Marquis does not grow so rank as other wheats, and is thus better able to bear up its plump heads under rain and wind which cause other varieties to lodge and thereby ripen less evenly and are harvested with greater difficulty.

But it is because of its high milling quality that Marquis is such a favorite with the millers. Tests have shown that it is not surpassed in this respect by any other wheat, and farmers who wish to grow an early ripening wheat can buy Marquis, knowing that its record leaves nothing to be desired.

Fortunately for the grain growers, the supply of Marquis is annually increasing, but it is still far too small for all those who should be growing it to get what quantities they require. In the meantime, however, farmers who want to sow Marquis in 1912 have a fighting chance to get seed if they speak for it soon.

Losses from fire in Canada last year amounted to \$23,593,315.

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That "wheat is wheat" is no longer accepted by the scientific farmer. There is as much difference between varieties best adapted to certain localities as between a "scrub" and champion horse. And, more, he knows that "like produces like."

Are You One of Those

who have felt the need of greater knowledge in farming operations? If you are you will welcome our course of Scientific Farming Methods by mail. Our lessons are prepared by the strongest staff of agricultural experts on the North American continent and include such men as Prof. S. A. Bedford, Prof. H. L. Bolley, Prof. Thos. Shaw, Prof. W. H. Day, Mr. E. E. Drennan, James Murray, Arch. Mitchell, W. H. Fairfield, Prof. C. H. Lee, Norman M. Ross, Prof. F. C. Elford, Prof. E. M. Dolve, Prof. C. I. Guinness and others.

Our course of lessons contains the best things in farming and much that has never before been printed and the whole has been boiled down into concise, logical, readable, studiable form. As one of our present students, Mr. Thos. Duxbury, of Imperial, Sask., says: "It is an appeal of intelligence to the intelligent farmer at a moderate price." We have hundreds of testimonials, but speak to a student yourself.

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WINNIPEG, MAN
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All advertisements estimated on the agate-line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual.



UP AGAINST THE RAILWAYS.

With shortages in the car supply for carrying grain and coal, the farmers of this country find themselves with serious grievances, now and then, against the railway companies. At farmers' gatherings these grievances usually come up for discussion, and sometimes there is also coupled with the complaint the statement that other interests are able to secure a proper shipping service, but that farmers cannot obtain satisfaction.

This latter charge is not well founded. When the farmers of this country are being badly dealt with, the carrying of other classes of goods is also unsatisfactory. As evidence that this is true, it may be noted that at a meeting of the Winnipeg Implement Dealers' Association, the other day, the question of unsatisfactory railway service was the big question for discussion. It came out that machinery companies have been experiencing a good deal of trouble to have their goods come to them and then go forward to their customers. In one case, threshing machinery took nine days coming from Ontario to Winnipeg and then lay in the transfer yards for six days more, after it had reached Winnipeg, but before it was available for unloading by the company taking delivery of it. In many cases shipments were carried to wrong destinations, and delays due to carelessness were reported to be constant.

The implement men were agreed generally that the trouble was not all due to pure contrivance on the part of the officials. Indeed, there seemed to be a general feeling that the heads of the railway departments were striving to their utmost to give a satisfactory service; but that these men were handicapped in their efforts by the negligence or stupidity or carelessness of underlings, who probably, on the other hand, are underpaid or overworked.

The implement men realize that their ability to improve matters is limited, but there are some things they can do, and the main point of this article is to show their attitude to this question. First of all, they maintain a good, strong organization, well supplied with funds. Then they have a live legislative committee and a capable transportation committee. They also engage a solicitor, whose duty it is to keep tab on all legislation affecting their business. Thus it will be seen that they are operating along very similar lines to our large farmers' organizations, only with the advantage of more frequent meetings and closer

contact one with the other, made possible by their localized membership.

As one learns of the efforts of this association—very much a duplication of the efforts of the merchants' associations, boards of trade, etc.—one is impressed with the idea that some of the troubles that farmers face are not peculiar to them, and that there are many other interests with which, in a great number of matters, they could very profitably arrive at a greater measure of co-operation.

THE MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In our last issue, we took occasion to compliment the province of Manitoba upon the appointment of Hon. Geo. Lawrence as Provincial Minister of Agriculture. We did so, first of all, because of Mr. Lawrence's sympathy with the farm, and, secondly, because of the fact that he would be able to give his attention almost undividedly to the agriculture of this province. We suggested that there was a very large field of usefulness open to any man who would put the best of himself into the work of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture.

Manitoba agriculture is at the parting of the ways. In the past our farming has been almost entirely of the straight grain growing type, so well adapted to pioneer conditions, but there are now a great many sections in Manitoba in which we must either experience agricultural decadence or else make great changes in our present methods. We are facing a time of reconstruction. We have passed away from the condition of absolute newness that still characterizes many parts of the provinces to the west of us. We have not yet reached the settled, mature habits of the older prairie lands to the south of us. Agriculturally, Manitoba is to-day much like a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age—a boy in the "hobble-de-hoy" stage—neither boy nor man—just in that plastic, responsive condition, when proper guardianship and wise direction are of such tremendous importance and of such far-reaching effect in the making of his character. And so we say that not only through its Agricultural College, but also through its Department of Agriculture, Manitoba needs sympathetic, capable and intelligent leadership.

Part of the work of the new Minister of Agriculture will naturally find its expression through the College of Agriculture, to a place on the managing board of which Mr. Lawrence succeeds ex officio. In the main, all educational effort will be left to the College and matters of administration will fall to the department proper. One of the constant duties of the new minister will be to maintain a correct and well defined understanding as to the division of labor between these two institutions. But, while it is true that much important work will be handled through the College of Agriculture, and thus perhaps be a little further removed from the Minister than if it were confined to his own direct department, the Minister may be expected to give of his best to moulding the work at the college, to supporting it in every way and to popularizing agricultural education within the province.

There should also be established between the provincial government and the various farmers' associations a stronger bond of sympathy than has ever existed in the past. The provincial live stock associations, dairy and horticultural societies, poultry associations and the agricultural societies and grain growers' associations are all striving, according to their light, to help the various interests that they represent. We would not say that the provincial government has ignored these movements in the past, because that would not be true, but we will say that there has not been extended to them the large measure of sympathy that those who gratuitously give much of their time to the direction of the work of these organizations should naturally expect. We would commend

to the new Minister of Agriculture the idea that all these organizations are his allies, and that in the closest conjunction with them he can do his strongest and best work.

The Department should come so close to the farmers of this province that it could be the greatest inspirer and director of remedial and alleviative legislation in the interests of agriculture. This would be possible only by close study of the farmer's problem at short range, together with a thorough knowledge of the work of similar departments in other provinces and states.

One of the branches of activity now carried on by the Department that requires great improvement is that devoted to statistics. The compilation of farm statistics in Manitoba has never been seriously undertaken, and, we venture to believe, the returns have never been any more seriously received when they have been put before the public. Adequate, reliable, up-to-date statistics have a real value. They show us which way we are heading. They are informative, and it is upon certain and sure information that all intelligent education depends. The Department of Agriculture should be a generous disseminator of information, but before it can dispense information it must gather it correctly and compile it systematically.

Above all else, and first of all, the Department of Agriculture must have a staff of officers of such unquestioned ability and standing that they command the respect and confidence of the farmers of Manitoba. No matter how useful the Minister himself may be, his efforts will prove largely futile if below him are a number of incapable officials. The first duty of the head of any department is to surround himself with the very best men to be had. Even politically, it is poor policy for any minister to fail to place first emphasis, in selecting his staff of workers, upon their suitability for the work in hand. We believe that the new minister, as soon as he gets the pulse of the people, will find that with profit he could make a number of changes and additions.

In conclusion, we would say that it is our most sincere conviction that if the Manitoba Department of Agriculture is to stand for the best service possible to the farmers, it must, in the near future, be given thorough re-organization, and we think it would be wise for Manitoba farmers, individually and collectively, to offer to the new minister their ideas as to how his work can most effectively be strengthened. We have no doubt that all such representations will be received sympathetically.

The government, or any branch of it, should stand for definite leadership, and we would most humbly commend to the new Manitoba Minister of Agriculture the idea that if his department is to give real service to the farmers of this country, and is to make itself indispensable to them, it must lay out for itself such a programme as will be progressive in its ambitions and practical in its benefits.

There is a good demand for American apples from Australia and New Zealand this year. A recent report says that a single firm in Seattle is sending 50 car-loads to Australia via Vancouver, B.C.

That the Saskatchewan Agricultural College will find before it a very important field of usefulness is indicated by the large number of enquiries that have come from prospective students this fall. We have word from Dean Rutherford that about 130 or 140 students made application for admission this year. Unfortunately, the college is not ready to open up for its regular work this season.

A recent health report published in Quebec shows that the death rate in that province from tuberculosis is the highest in the world, and that the death rate among women is twice as high as that among men. It is also pointed out that the disease is more prevalent among the French-Canadian than among the English speaking population. This high rate is not due to any epidemic, as the disease has been quite as prevalent in previous years. It is hoped that there may be a reduction in the number of cases, as greater precautionary measures are being brought into play.

The superiority of Canadian apples was well attested by their success at the International Apple Exporters' Convention, held at Detroit, when the "President's Cup," presented for the most comprehensive display of apples, was awarded to the Canadian exhibit after meeting a keen competition from displays made by the chief apple exporting districts of the United States. The principal points by which the Canadian apples won were "fine quality" and "commercial value." The collection comprises 30 leading commercial varieties selected from carefully sprayed orchards.

A rather remarkable development has occurred in connection with orcharding in Eastern Canada within the last few years. Two or three years ago quite a large amount of foreign capital came into Canada and interested itself in orchards. In quite a number of cases orchards are rented, and put into better shape for fruit bearing. In many of these cases, old, neglected orchards have been taken over by foreign companies. They have pruned out the trees, brought the land into a better state of cultivation, and otherwise improved the orchards and in many cases are now making profit on them. It is reported that one company has already secured 100,000 trees all on rental. These schemes cannot be considered as a permanent feature in Canadian orcharding, but they undoubtedly indicate that there is a great want of appreciation of the value of orchards in Eastern Canada. The ultimate result undoubtedly will be that the farmers down there will themselves learn to adopt better methods in the belief that if orchards can be conducted profitably on a rental basis they will yield better returns to the owner, if he will only care for them properly.

Aids Nature

The great success of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in curing weak stomachs, wasted bodies, weak lungs, and obstinate and lingering coughs, is based on the recognition of the fundamental truth that "Golden Medical Discovery" supplies Nature with body-building, tissue-repairing, muscle-making materials, in condensed and concentrated form. With this help Nature supplies the necessary strength to the stomach to digest food, build up the body and thereby throw off lingering obstinate coughs. The "Discovery" re-establishes the digestive and putrid organs in sound health, purifies and enriches the blood, and nourishes the nerves—in short establishes sound vigorous health.

If your dealer offers something "just as good," it is probably better FOR HIM...it pays better. But you are thinking of the cure not the profit, so there's nothing "just as good" for you. Say so.

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The State Railway and Warehouse Commission of Illinois recently chopped a few inches off the express rates in that state. The order directed a cut in rates throughout the state amounting from 10 to 25 per cent. This reduction applies to all merchandise packages weighing less than 100 pounds. Under the new tariff the rate on one hundred pounds for hauls up to thirty miles, which was formerly 50, 60 and 75 cents, was cut to 40 cents.

The population of the United States is being increased at a rate much faster than that at which new land is being brought under cultivation. According to recently issued United States census bulletins, the population of that country increased 21 per cent. in the ten years from 1900 to 1910, but the total acreage devoted to agriculture was extended during the same period only 4.2 per cent. The number of farms rose from 5,737,372 in 1900 to 6,340,357, a gain of 10½ per cent., but in the meantime the average size decreased from 146 acres to 138 acres.

It is said that the Governor of the Bahamas is advocating annexation of the Bahama Islands to Canada. He complains that at the present time all the exports to the north have to go through the ports of New York and that the American customs tariff is prohibitive. By annexing to Canada we would be able to send our products to the Bahamas and they would be able to export theirs to us without any tariff charge whatever. As the Bahamas occupy a zone dissimilar to that of Canada, and as their products are so unlike ours, the idea would seem to be not a bad one after all. There can be no question but that quite a large trade between the Bahamas and Canada could be established.

Just after the holding of the Dominion Exhibition, we published an editorial dealing with the excessive charges of a number of the people of Regina who entertained or otherwise accommodated visitors to the Dominion Fair there. A recent dispatch from that city indicates that this question will come up for some investigation. It seems that the judges were billeted at one of the hotels and that the fair board has received for settlement an account for \$720 for meals alone. One item in the bill is said to be for a \$3.50 breakfast given to one judge. We do not suppose that the judges at the Regina fair were any more hungry than the judges at any other exposition, or that they were more extravagant than is usual. It is simply another indication of the fact mentioned by us, namely, that the public was held up when it went to the Dominion Exposition at Regina.

An Australian Immigration Enterprise.

Most of our readers are familiar with the work of the late Dr. Barnardo in bringing English youths to this country. A somewhat similar work, only on a more ambitious scale, and having the advantage of state support, is being organized to promote emigration from Great Britain to Australia. At the present time Australia has a population of something like 1.5 per square mile and is in urgent need of more inhabitants. A society, calling itself the Child Emigration Society, was started at Oxford University two years ago, its object being to transfer the training ground of British orphans and dependent children from Great Britain to the colonies. The society proposes to take over the child rescue work societies, etc., to take children from parents who have not the means of supporting them, and to settle them in farm schools established in Australia for the purpose of teaching them modern farming. At the farm schools the boys will be thoroughly trained for agricultural pursuits, and the girls for domestic work.

Mr. Wilson and Sir Newton Moore, respectively the Premier and the Agent-General of Western Australia,

after an interview with the representatives of the society, held out certain advantages to the society in the event of its establishing a farm school in their state. These advantages may shortly be outlined as follows:—(1) The granting of a lease of 1,000 acres of land in Western Australia at a pepper-corn rental for such time as the land is used by the society for the purpose of an agricultural school and farm, the site to be a matter of agreement. (2) A government grant to the society of £6 per child, subject to the government being satisfied as to the conditions under which the children are being cared for. (3) The state system of compulsory education to provide for the ordinary teaching of the children. The government has safeguarded itself against any possible introduction of an undesirable immigrant child, and subsequent responsibility, by two stipulations: (a) Each child must be examined by a medical practitioner registered in Great Britain and approved by the Agent-General, who reserves the right to reject any child who, in his opinion, is unsuitable for Western Australia, irrespective of the medical report being satisfactory or otherwise. (b) The society to make full and complete arrangements for the children, on landing, to be received by a responsible person appointed by the society, who will take charge of the children and see that they are safely conducted to the farm school.

The costs of working out the scheme will be borne as follows:—Western Australia provides free primary schooling, part of the shipping rates, and practically free land. There remains the additional cost of food and clothing, buildings and furniture, the balance of shipping rates, and the salaries of the farm school staff, who will act in loco parentis to the children and see to their technical training for farm and domestic work; this part will be borne by the Child Emigration Society—in other words, by the Mother Country. That is the financial basis upon which the society hopes to inaugurate its scheme. The society is now engaged on raising the capital necessary for starting work next year. Kingsley Fairbridge has been asked to take charge of the first farm school, and if capital is sufficient, will proceed to Perth this winter to make all preparations for the reception of the first party of little immigrants and their nurse and matron.

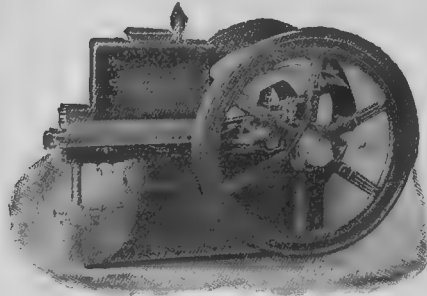
The society will take out young boys and girls from eight to ten years old, just as they are coming to the age when good food and careful upbringing will make them worthy citizens of the Empire. These boys and girls will attend the state primary school in the neighborhood, and during their leisure time they will be free to learn what the farm school can show them. As they grow older the boys and girls will be given instruction both in the theory and practice of farming, and the girls will be taught cooking and housekeeping. Out of these two subjects, agriculture and domestic science, it is thought that there is ample scope for the making of a first-class colonial training.

The Winnipeg Exhibition will be held next year from July 10 to 20.

For some months rats have been killed here and there in the city of Winnipeg, and it may be expected that they will spread themselves westward over the prairie provinces.

It is rare that a dirty bank note is seen in England, and the reason is given by F. Huth Jackson, a director of the Bank of England. The absence from circulation of dirty bank notes is due to the fact that the Bank of England never reissues a note. "Even if you were to go into the bank and demand a five pound note for five sovereigns, and were then to walk across the floor and exchange the note for gold, that note would be destroyed. The bank has adopted this principle, not in the interest of cleanliness, but in the interest of security, as the authorities find that by this practice, expensive though it may be, they avoid many of the risks of forgery."

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ARE
Great Labor Savers
on the Farm

They are always
ready for work, in winter as well as summer, are

not affected by cold weather, as every engine is Hopper Cooled, no large separate water tank with small connecting pipes, and circulating pump to freeze up or leak.

Have a perfect Cold Weather Automatic Mixer that requires no priming to start.

The Gasoline Supply tank is carried in the base below the intake valve, no possible chance of flooding the engine, leakage or waste as with gravity feed engines.

The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

All small wearing parts are case hardened tool steel (never wear out).

Has automatic battery and fuel cut out, which insures long life to the batteries and economy in fuel consumption.

Write to-day for free catalog giving complete description of all sizes from 1½ to 25 h.p. We also manufacture a complete line of Power and Pumping Windmills, Grain Grinders, Pumps, Saws, etc.

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Perfectly level. Planted to apple trees. PER \$200 ACRE \$10.00 per acre down and \$1.50 per acre per month.

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Agents for Watshan Valley Fruit Farms—

Olds Realty Co. (H. A. Samis, Manager), Olds, Alta.	Rufus Smith Land Co., Rooms 4 & 5 Ellis Block, Moose Jaw, Sask.
Charles Taylor, 1 Tempest Block, 1st St. East, Calgary, Alta.	Coupal & Co., Rooms 11 & 12 McIvor Block, Regina, Sask.
Hetherington & Armstrong, Room 3 Cristall Block, 42 Jasper St., Ed- monton, Alta.	Mr. W. East, Stonewall, Man. Chas. A. Bodie & Co., 614 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C.



Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Poultry Houses.

By F. Pott, Qu 'Appelle, Sask.

At this season of the year many people take up poultry raising either in a large or small way, and the difficulty always seems to be the question of housing the birds.

In my journeys round the country, it always appears that there are three kinds of poultry keepers—those who make no attempt to house their flock, but let them tough things out as best they may. Then there is the man who goes one better and puts them in some corner of the stable, or it may be the cowhouse, usually in the darkest and most unsuitable place on the farm. The other man goes to the other extreme and puts up an expensive building with all sorts of patent "fakes" and, in some cases I have met, has heating arrangements in the houses.

All of these are wrong, though of the three, I should prefer the first, as at any rate this man's plan will certainly give him hardy stock—if they live long enough.

There are three essential things in building a poultry house, and to omit any one of them is to at once discount your chance of successful poultry keeping. The first is situation, then ventilation and finally size of house.

The best place for a poultry building is on high ground with, if possible, trees on the north side, the windows to face south or south-east. Personally, I find that the south-east outlook is the best, from the fact that during the long winter the building will warm up earlier when it gets the early sun, which it will not do if it depends on the sun getting due south before it shines through the windows. I also find that if the birds become warmed up early in the morning they keep lively all day, but if they become chilled directly they come off the perches, they remain so nearly all day.

The question of ventilation is one that is little understood at present, the idea being in many cases that a draught is ventilation. So it is, but, unfortunately, it is the wrong kind. During the winter months many poul-

try houses become coated with frost on the inside, which is sure to stop the fowls laying and also shows that the house is not properly ventilated. There should be an opening at each end of the building at the highest point and these openings may be covered with cotton sheeting. This will allow a free current of air to pass from end to end. The windows should be opened except when very cold or stormy. Another good plan is to remove the glass from half the window and replace with factory cotton. The cotton sheeting has been proved by careful experiment to be warmer than the glass windows. There are many other ways of ventilation, but this, I believe, is the most satisfactory in all weathers.

As to the size of the building, poultry are often given up as a failure, all because the person keeping them tries to keep 50 when there was only room for 25. Hens should have 6 square feet floor space each, and as a general rule twenty-five birds in a flock gives the best results. The best height for a poultry house is seven to eight feet at the front and four and a half feet at the back. Underneath the perches should be a dropping board which should be cleaned off at least twice a week. In this country, with our long and cold winters, it is most important that there should be a frame covered with factory cotton to hang from the roof rafters. This screen should hang in front of the perches and be let down on cold nights. During the day time it must be hooked up so as to let the sunlight into the sleeping quarters.

Poultry Farming.

The farm of Mr. and Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man., that was once the home of several pure bred Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire hogs, as well as some Barred Plymouth Rocks, is now devoted almost exclusively to the latter branch, and can be quite correctly termed as a high-class poultry farm.

The success and reputation that this farm has won in the breeding and exhibiting of Barred Plymouth Rocks is a proof of the knowledge obtained with regard to the fine points of this utility breed of poultry. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are both great poultry enthusiasts and are finding the business so profitable that plans are being laid to extend their business considerably during the coming year.

Increasing demand for stock crowns their efforts from year to year, and they claim that their greatest difficulty is to keep enough stock for breeding purposes, and many times more birds

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Cards under this head inserted at rate of \$2.00 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than three months, and must be paid for in advance.

S.C. White Leghorns

Wolfrum's Strain, 300 young birds for sale, April and May hatched, all sired by my first prize pen, Winnipeg Poultry Show, 1910, and also first pen March, 1911. Prices are very reasonable. Please send for Catalogue and price list and take advantage of my guarantee. J. J. Funk, Box 287, Winkler, Man.



TURKEYS, GEES, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply catalog giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louse Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1/2 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Armstrong, B.C.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My Busy "B" Barred Plymouth Rocks are the leading winners at the leading Western Shows. This means utility, excellence as well as standard quality. If you want anything in bred-to-day or bred-to-win Barred Rocks remember that I have the finest lot of cockerels this season I ever raised, and would advise you to buy your show or breeding birds from a Specialist whose stock is farm raised and bred from the most noted strains in existence.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. breeder of prize-winning Barred Rocks. Pen No. 1 headed 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1911, mated with daughters of 1st prize Provincial cockerel, 1909. Cockerels from pen No. 1 \$3.00 each; sons and grandsons of the 1909 bird \$2.00 each and up, after December 15th from \$3.00 and up. Also females for sale. Make all orders payable at Franklin.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Pen No. 1 headed by an imported cockerel, \$5.00 per setting; pen No. 2 headed by a son of first Cockerel at Brandon, 1910; pen No. 3 headed by a grand-son of first Cockerel at Neepawa, 1908. Eggs from pens 2 and 3, \$3.00. All females are sired by first prize birds. G. H. Grundy, B. P. Rock specialist, Virden, Man.

R. D. LAING, Stonewall, Man. Having won all the 1st and 2nd prizes on S.C.B. Minorcas, Toulouse Geese, Pekin and Rouen ducks at Stonewall Show in hot competition, proves that I have the goods to offer you this year. I have Minorca cockerels that weigh 5 1/2 lbs. in four months. Some good ones for sale. Also a few M.B. Turkeys. Write your wants, I have the goods.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahmas Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. I breed only the best Barred Rocks. Purity is my aim, yet a good egg strain, my winnings have proven at Moose Jaw, Regina. Pure bred stock from \$2.00 each. Show birds at reasonable prices.

BLACK ORPINGTONS—If you want winners for the Fall and Winter Shows, write to headquarters and get the best. I have a fine lot of cockerels and pullets, also a few yearling hens for sale. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A few more choice cockerels and yearling cocks from my 242 egg strain. A few choice yearling hens at \$2.00 each. C. A. Gardner, Cayley, Alta.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man.—Buff and Black Orpingtons for sale. 1st pen Brandon, \$10. Three yearling cocks, all winners, \$6 each. Six buff, six black hens \$2 each.

MRS. W. W. HOFFMANN, Borden, Sask. For sale—Barred Plymouth Rock, S.C. White Leghorn, Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A choice lot of cockerels, pullets and one-year-old hens, from my prize-winning flock, now for sale. J. McLean, Glenboro, Man.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—A few nice cockerels for sale, bred from my Winnipeg and Brandon winners. \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. John Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS—My birds have won over 100 prizes in the last three years. Stock and eggs always for sale. Rev. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose comb only. Young stock now for sale at moderate prices. Non-related pens supplied. G. H. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Cockerels from prize-winners at Provincial Exhibition, \$2.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each.

IRVING JONES, Meridian, Sask.—Buff Orpingtons. Choice young cockerels for sale. Moderate prices.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few choice cockerels for sale. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 for 15. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

HIGH-CLASS ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Cockerels for sale at \$2.00 each. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man.

20 S.C.B. LEGHORN COCKERELS—April hatch, from first-prize stock, at \$1.00 and \$2.00 each. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

S. C. BROWN AND WHITE BEGHORN, R.C. and R.I. Red Cockerels \$1.50 each, three for \$4. A snap in year-old Brown Leghorn hens at \$1.00 and 2-year-old at 75 cents. Alfred Averill, Clam-william, Man.

Reds Taking Hold

Each year more farmers are taking up the Rhode Island Reds or using Red males to grade up their flocks. The demand for females has been so great that I have no more for sale. Have a splendid bunch of cockerels, utility or exhibition quality, but they are going fast. Send in your order before the best are gone.

Henry H. Pearson

Box 148 Stonewall, Man.

Mountain View Poultry Farm

Breeders of Barred P. Rocks, Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown Leghorns

Winners of 8 championships this last two years. All my breeding stock for sale. Orders now being booked for fall delivery. I can supply you with the winners for your fall fairs. 600 birds to select from. Send for free circular. **JOSEPH SHACKLETON, Box 268, Olds, Alta.**

Rose Comb White Leghorns

Good enough to win. First on Cockerel, first on Pullet, first on Hen, third on Cock, at the Great Dominion Exposition, held at Regina, 1911. Also S.C. Rhode Island Reds, winners at Winnipeg and Regina, 1911.

F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

Buff Orpingtons

We are leaving for B.C. in the fall and offer 200 Buff Orpingtons and all our Scotch Collies for sale reasonable.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.

Orchid Strain W. Wyandottes

Improve your flock by mating with a bird of stamina and vigor. For a few weeks choice cockerels are offered at half their value to make room for laying stock. Each \$1.75, two for \$3.

COPY OF TESTIMONIAL

Semans, Sask., Aug. 8, 1911

The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man.

Dear Sir,—I am pleased to say that the chickens hatched from the eggs I got from you are extra fine. I have eleven of my chickens. They are so much stronger than our own chickens, in fact I never saw such chickens hatched from any eggs. Every one that sees them says that they are something extra. I am, Yours truly, J. EASTMAN ORSEN

The Wyandotte Farm, Macdonald, Man

FOR SALE

Cockerels, Pullets, and year old hens from winners at Moose Jaw and Regina. Buff and Silver-Laced Wyandottes. Best paying breeds in the West.

Price \$2 Up

H. S. Ross

Box 1057 Moose Jaw, Sask.

HOME WORK \$7 to \$10 Per Week

We want reliable parties to knit for us at home whole or spare time. We furnish machine, yarn etc. Send your name and address at once for full particulars.

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THE IDEAL HOME COUNTRY

lies in the wide territory traversed by the Southern Ry. System. From the high lands of the Appalachians, with their dry, healthy climate, to the Piedmont section, with its heavy yielding lands, on to the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, where every crop thrives—somewhere in this broad territory you can find a place just suited to your needs and means. Land prices range from \$15 to \$50 per acre. The first year's crop often more than returns the purchase price.

All grasses, grains, fruits and vegetables known to the temperate zone thrive in the Southeast. Alfalfa grows nearly everywhere—4 to 6 tons per acre not uncommon—\$15 to \$22 per ton paid locally. Apple orchards net \$100 to \$500 an acre. Truck gardening yields \$200 to \$400 per acre—everything else in proportion. The Southeast is the farmer's paradise.

We have booklets giving full information of conditions in each Southeastern State. Address **M. V. RICHARDS, Land & Industrial Agt.** Southern Railway, Room Washington, D. C.



Laing Bros. Want to Buy Turkeys



Picking Turkeys for Laing Bros. on a Saskatchewan Poultry Farm.

Turkey season will be on in a few days and we will be in the market as usual for all we can get, at top market value. Write us for particulars, stating how many you will have.

LAING BROS., 307 ELGIN AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

could be disposed off if they were available.

Unlike some farmers who have achieved success along certain lines, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are glad to impart their knowledge to others in an endeavor to help those who are anxious to learn more of this industry, which, if carefully followed, is one of the most successful and profitable in this western country.

A glimpse at the poultry apartments at once reveals that cleanliness is one of the major considerations. White-washed walls, nests, roosts, etc., together with perfectly clean floors and thorough ventilation, save much trouble and loss often accompanying the ingress of mites, lice and disease to the flock. A disinfectant is used in all the drinking water given, which greatly aids in localizing colds and other diseases among a few birds. Abundance of grit, in the form of ashes, gravel or oystershell, is fed, and if this is not available otherwise, it is obtained commercially. A mixture of wheat, oats and corn makes up the grain ration, but the corn is most readily devoured. A dainty bran mash is given and green feed in the form of cabbage or scotch kail is always supplied.

When asked regarding the advisability of open or curtain fronted poultry houses, M. Cooper said, "They may be very satisfactory in less severe climates, but they are useless in Manitoba, as everything would freeze solid during the winter months. We use less glass and more cotton to the

Louse Killer.

At this time of year, more than at any other time, it is very important to see that the poultry house is well cleaned out. After the rubbish is removed, a good disinfectant should be used. For this purpose a three per cent. cresol solution is recommended. The chief thing is to use an effective disinfectant, and plenty of it, and apply it at least twice. To complete the cleaning of the house after it has been well scraped and disinfected, a liquid louse killer should be liberally applied to the roosts, perches and walls. One of the best recipes for this mixture is to put one part of carbolic acid or cresol with three parts kerosene.

It is not desirable for cockerels with the pullets after they have reached an age suitable for fattening. At this time they should either be placed in the fattening pens or confined to runs where they will not come in contact with pullets.

Remember that fowls need some green vegetable food during the winter season. This may be supplied by mangels, turnips, cabbage or some other vegetable that may be stored during the cold months. Some poultry keepers claim that alfalfa when properly saved may be fed with a good deal of profit during the winter season. It is fed either whole or cut, raw or boiled.

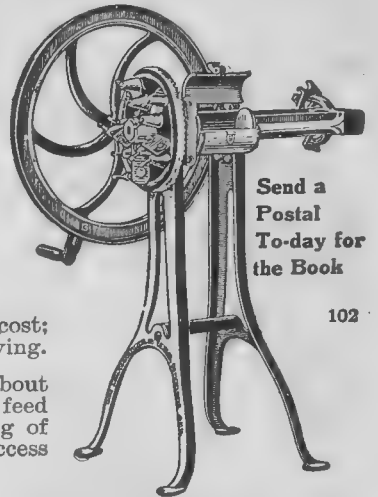
Double the Egg Yield of Your Flock!

The poultryman who has been feeding grain and who starts feeding fresh cut green bone, can cut his feeding costs in two and double his egg yield—to say nothing of being able to raise better table fowl. The

PEERLESS GREEN BONE CUTTER

will enable you to feed at a cost of 1/16¢ per hen per day—to get more eggs—a greater percentage of fertile eggs—more sturdy new-hatched chicks—to push your pullets to earlier maturity—to have younger layers—to send your fryers and broilers sooner to market and get higher prices on a lessened feeding cost; in fact, to make more money in poultrying.

Send for our FREE book that tells all about green bone feeding, how to buy, cut and feed green bone RIGHT. The correct feeding of green bone is the foundation of poultry success—send a postal to-day for the book.



Send a Postal To-day for the Book

102

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Farm Buildings of A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

temperature in the henhouse. Glass draws heat rapidly when the sun is out, but also gives off heat rapidly and cools a building off quickly when the sun is not shining. A limited amount of cotton fronting allows a partial circulation of air and also keeps out a wonderful amount of cold. Too much of such fronting soon makes a building too cold."

A large natural bluff practically surrounds the buildings. This is surrounded by a good chicken fence and divided off into yards for the use of separating the birds when necessary.

The early birds are doing well and the later ones are being brought along in a good patch of alfalfa with rows of corn on either side to serve as a shelter from the wind as well as a protection from owls and hawks. A mating pen gives a good example of the sort of birds selected for the production of ideal conformation and color in the exhibition birds. Out of the total flock of some 400 birds, nearly 300 will be placed on the market between now and spring.

Don't go to bed late at night and rise at daybreak, and imagine that every hour taken from sleep is an hour gained.

It will be a good plan to catch the old hens and kill them off as soon as possible. The poultry keeper who keeps his old hens too long will likely be unable to distinguish between them and the young pullets when the latter have grown to maturity. The general experience of poultry keepers is that it does not pay to keep old hens.

The next Saskatchewan provincial poultry show will be held in Moose Jaw in January next. D. Stamper, box 793, Moose Jaw, Sask., is secretary.

Remember that there is from 64 to 65 per cent. of water in eggs. This means that laying hens require a large amount of water to enable them to do their best work.

In this issue Mr. Pott refers to a very prevalent error in poultry keeping. This is the mistake of having too many birds in a small space. Mr. Pott puts the requirements of a hen at six square feet of floor. We notice that in his last bulletin Supt. Foley, of Alberta, says that the dimensions of a poultry house may be varied to accommodate different numbers of hens, allowing from five to six square feet per hen. We have known of quite a number of cases where flocks were at least twice too large for the space allowed them.

Poultry Wanted

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Highest market price paid.

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Poultry

It pays you best to sell it alive. No worry about dressing, we buy the birds just as they are.

Save yourself the labor of killing, trussing and packing.

We buy Chicken, Fowl, Turkey, Ducks and Geese

Shipping coops supplied. Write for prices.

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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In every issue of The Nor-West Farmer you get helpful and interesting articles on stock raising, grain growing, poultry, dairy and fruit. For women, it has a household department giving fashion news and housekeeping helps. If you get only one idea that means bigger crops, more produce, or labor and work saved, you will be paid many times over for your investment. You will get a helpful, interesting "Nor-West Farmer" twice every month till January, 1913. Think of it!

WEEKLY FREE PRESS AND PRAIRIE-FARMER

You will be delighted with this big city weekly newspaper. You will get the world's latest news. It will keep you up-to-date. It has its women's page, its fashion pages, and the young folks have their pages as well. There are lots of good short stories.

NOR-WEST FARMER, Winnipeg, Man.
Enclosed please find \$1.75 for the three publications till January, 1913.
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Address.....



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Winnipeg Again Importing Milk from St. Paul.

Last winter a good deal of surprise was created when it was announced that the city of Winnipeg was importing milk from Minneapolis and St. Paul, paying for such a long railway haul, paying duty, and then selling at a profit. This was in the depth of winter, when, if at any season of the year, there might naturally be supposed to be a shortage of the local supply.

But the other day we discovered something that was an even greater surprise. We found that even as early as the middle of October of this year one of the milk supply houses in Winnipeg was bringing in from the Twin Cities to the south anywhere from 500 to 700 gallons of milk a day, and that they were urging their suppliers down there to increase the amount. Together with this fact may be placed the statement that this year the milk concerns of Winnipeg had raised the price of milk to consumers to 10 cents per quart by the middle of October, and at least some of the dairy companies were suffering from a shortage of milk to meet the demand.

This is a very remarkable condition of affairs, especially in sight of the fact that this fall there has been such an abundance of good green feed right into the late fall. As a matter of fact, the pasturage has been so good this fall that cows should show scarcely any falling off in milk flow, if properly housed during the cold nights.

Probably it is at this latter point that most dairymen fall down. There is no quicker way to taper off a cow's milking season than to expose her on a cold rainy night in the late fall, and then perhaps supplement this by missing a milking every third or fourth evening, when the cows are not brought home before dark. The right way is to begin by giving a little chop in the evenings fairly early in the season, so encouraging the cows to come home, and then keeping them in over night if the weather is at all cold or damp.

There is room for some serious thinking when a city like Winnipeg, surrounded by cheap land, well suited for dairying, brings its milk 400 miles by rail, paying freight and duty in transit, and then pays a price good enough to yield a profit to farmers who live on land that is a great deal higher in price than anything we have here. It looks as though there was plenty of room for bright, up-to-date dairymen in the eastern half of Manitoba—and so there is.

Annual Report of Dairy Commissioner.

We have just received from Ottawa the report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, for the year ending March 31, 1911. This report is divided into four parts. The first part deals with the question of dairying, the second part with that of extension of markets, the third with fruit, and the fourth with cold storage. There is always in the report of the dairy and cold storage commissioner a great deal of information that is of interest to our readers. Copies of the report may be had by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

How Quickly can a Cow Give her Weight in Milk?

If a dairy professor were to plump the question to a class of farmers as to how quickly a good dairy cow could produce her own weight in milk, and if he demanded an off-hand answer, he would no doubt find the replies very widely different and very interesting. There would no doubt be some who would say that a cow would require a year to give her weight in milk, some six months, some two months and perhaps some one month.

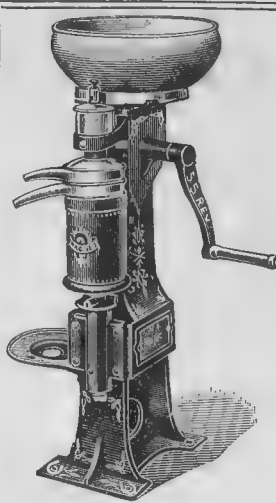
Yet we have before us the concrete evidence that a good cow can perform this feat in about two weeks.

In the official records for Holstein-Friesian cows, published by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, there appears occasionally a few comments by Mr. Gardner, the registrar, that are calculated to set one thinking on these things. For instance, in the latest report, comment is made on the performance of one cow named Margie Newman, a seven year old cow owned by Charles Eldridge, Chimacum, Wash. Mr. Gardner says:

"The marvel is that any cow could produce so much milk. For the selected seven-day period the amount was 400 quarts or 100 gallons; while for the thirty days it was 1,694 quarts or 424 gallons. If the milk were measured in eight gallon cans, there would be 12½ cans for the week or over 53 cans for the thirty days; and if the owner made it into commercial butter and fed the skim milk to calves and pigs, he would have had 30.6 lbs. butter for the week and 122.5 lbs. for the thirty days. This cow was not exactly the converse of the Irishman's pig, but she approached it. The Irishman declared that the consumptive powers of his pig were so great that he could feed him a pail of milk and then pick him up and put him in the pail; and while no Holstein cow has yet succeeded in producing her own bulk of milk at a milking, this cow did succeed in producing her own bulk about once in two weeks."

In Sweden the butter from each dairy is examined without previous notice by officials three or four times a year. This is done in order to maintain the reputation of Swedish butter abroad.

Foresight—Means Provident Care for the Future



Is it foresight to waste money on a flimsy, worm pinch gear cream separator, because it is a little lower in price? It may skim for a short time, soon gets out of repair and is ready for the scrap heap in a year or two.

"Care for the future" means, select the strong built "MAGNET" made by the Cream Separator Specialists, the

Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton

whose great success has been attained by building this cream separator superior in every way to all other separators.

Do not take our word for it, but compare it point by point with any or all cream separators, and you will find each part in the "MAGNET" stronger and better adapted for doing the work for years than the parts in any of the others.

HERE ARE THE POINTS

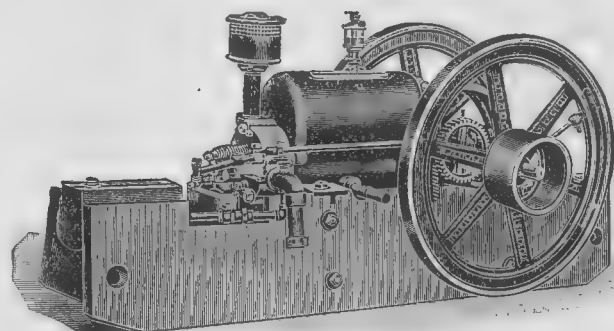
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| 1st—The square gear construction. | 8th—Change of capacity in the same stand for a few dollars. |
| 2nd—The strong and rigid frame. | 9th—Perfect brake; saves time; "MAGNET PATENT." |
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| 4th—The skimmer in one piece takes out all the foreign matter, leaving practically pure cream. | 11th—Skims standing on the ground or any floor. |
| 5th—Perfect skimmer; the advertised capacity. | 12th—Sanitary strainer on tank; "MAGNET PATENT;" keeps dust out and heat in. Strainer pails not needed. |
| 6th—Easy turning; children operate. | |
| 7th—Easy cleaning; clean within five minutes. | |

Our **GUARANTEE** covers each and every point. Send for catalogue. We are dairy specialists and our skilled men know how to build a strong, durable machine—and do it.

Give us a chance to prove all we say to your satisfaction in your own dairy. You to be the judge. A postal card to us will insure a free demonstration.

The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited

HAMILTON, WINNIPEG, CALGARY, REGINA, VANCOUVER, MONTREAL, ST. JOHN, EDMONTON



No Battery Trouble With This Engine

because we don't use any—only a simple magneto—one that don't get out of order—always ready—all you need is gasoline and water.

No trouble with frost—as good in cold weather as hot.

If you want an engine, investigate the AER MOTOR, made in two sizes only, 2 and 4 horse power.

Can supply pulleys for same at half the regular prices so you can have them for any speed.

All you need is gasoline for this engine no batteries required, which cause so much trouble in winter and wet weather, and expense to replace. Always a good hot spark from our simple magneto furnished free with every engine as it is built a part of the machine.

Let us tell you more about it by dropping us a line.

The Harmer Implement Co. Ltd.

182 Princess Street, Winnipeg



Champion Ayrshire cow at the Edmonton Exhibition. Owned by J. J. Richards, Red Deer, Alta.

Export Market Outlook for Canadian Dairy Products.

By Dairy Commissioner Ruddick in his Latest Annual Report.

Turning now to the market end of this discussion, I would say at the outset that there is nothing in sight which need offer the slightest discouragement to a largely increased production. The home market, which, as I have already shown, absorbs something like \$80,000,000 worth a year of milk and its products, is expanding rapidly, and at the present rate of increase would wipe out our surplus for export in less than ten years if production remained stationary. As a matter of fact, our export trade would have been wiped out already had there not been a large increase in production since 1903. But I do not think there is any immediate danger of losing our export trade either for lack of a market or for lack of something to supply it with. The maw of Great Britain is never satisfied and we always have that market open to us on even terms, at any rate.

Trade with the West Indies continues to grow steadily. Canadian butter and cheese have become well established in that part of the world.

In the United States, although that country is the largest producer of dairy products in the world, the supply has for several years fallen short of the demand and they have imported butter and cheese to the value of \$9,122,884 during the calendar year 1910—nearly double the imports of 1907. Canada is a natural source of supply for the United States, and our trade is likely to grow in that direction.

Canadian Ayrshire Records.

W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, writes that since the commencement of the testing of Ayrshire cows in Canada, 164 cows and heifers have registered, summarized as follows:—

Class	Lbs. milk in a year	Lbs. fat in a year
55 mature cows with	10,213.05	and 397.82
17 four-year-olds with	8,896.20	and 358.07
29 three-year-olds with	8,273.79	and 337.63
65 two-year-olds with	7,222.89	and 294.54

Don't Let the Heifers go Dry too Soon.

Persistency in milking is more or less a habit with the dairy cow. A heifer that is allowed to "dry off" at the beginning of winter, during her first period of lactation, is almost sure to go dry at about the same time in succeeding years. It is very important at

this time of year to see that the heifers are well fed and are protected from cold or rainy weather. In this way, they get the habit of milking eight, nine or ten months out of the year. This habit, once acquired, is likely to become more or less persistent.

Salting Cows.

We note that an experiment has been conducted at the Illinois experiment station as to the effect of lack of salt on cows. Salt was kept away from some cows for a number of months, and a condition of low vitality ensued which, when continued at some length, resulted in a general breakdown. When salt was again supplied them they recovered at once. It was observed that the time of breaking down came about the time of calving, and the best cows showed this tendency most. These facts show the value of regular salting of cows which should not be neglected.

Keep the good heifer calves from the best cows. It may be as cheap in cost to buy the cows as needed, but what you raise you ought to know, while buying cows is often a lottery.

J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, left on the 19th ult. for an official trip through the western provinces. While west he will enquire into several cold storage proposals, and look over various lines of work in connection with the dairying and fruit growing industries.

Canada still holds her premier position in the cheese markets of Great Britain. We supply about 65 per cent. of the total imports of cheese to Great Britain and 77 per cent. of the kind which we make. Of course, the cheese furnished to Great Britain is all made in Eastern Canada, very largely in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Quebec has some very enterprising dairy centres, and makes a very large amount of butter and cheese.

In his last annual report, the Dairy Commissioner for Canada, after reviewing the outlook of the dairy industry in other provinces, makes the following reference to the conditions in Western Canada: "There have been some marked increases in the prairie provinces and also in British Columbia, though the quantity produced at present is far short of the needs of these growing communities. Although there are a number of cheese factories in Manitoba and ten or twelve small ones farther west, in Alberta, this branch of the industry makes very little headway, and it should not be encouraged until conditions are more favorable to it."

Some farmers claim that this will never become a good dairy country because of the scarcity of labor. They claim that they cannot get good help to milk cows. We would remind such people that in New Zealand, where labor is about equally dear, dairying is a very important branch of industry. They have already perfected the milking machine there to such an extent as to bring it into somewhat common use. It is quite likely that the day is not far distant when in this country also the milking machine will be used to quite a large extent.

A cow that is a small eater is almost certain to be a small producer.

The first snowfall of the season was recorded in Winnipeg on the 22nd of October. One-tenth of an inch of snow fell on that day.

DE LAVAL Cream Separators

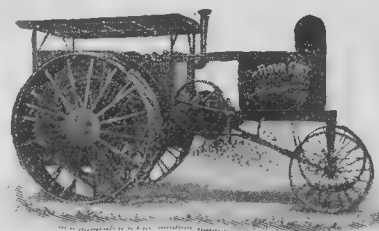
are absolutely guaranteed to skim cleaner and faster, run easier and quieter, last longer and earn more than the next best separator of any other make offered at a corresponding or higher price.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.
Winnipeg

The Flour City Tractor

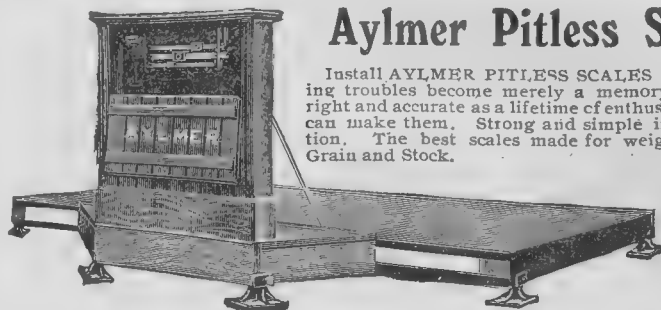
(Gasoline or Oil pull)

Judgment of Tractor merit must necessarily be by COMPARISON, for a Tractor is never better than itself. It must be BETTER than some OTHER Tractor, and one must have some idea of that OTHER Tractor in order to be able to judge. Hence, we urge investigation of THE FLOUR CITY TRACTOR and the closest comparison with OTHER Tractors, not alone to determine for yourself what the FLOUR CITY is and what it will do, but, more important still, in order that you may know HOW MUCH better it is, and how much superior in its performance. For breaking, fall plowing, threshing and grain hauling no better Tractor made. Write for a Catalogue. It gives an exhaustive description.



Aylmer Pitless Scales

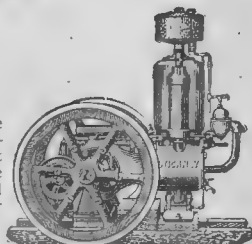
Install AYLMER PITLESS SCALES and weighing troubles become merely a memory. Just as right and accurate as a lifetime of enthusiastic effort can make them. Strong and simple in construction. The best scales made for weighing Hay, Grain and Stock.



The Stickney Gasoline Engine

(STATIONARY OR PORTABLE)

Look into the Gasoline Engine question carefully before making a purchase. It should be the purchase of a lifetime, therefore a mistake is sure to be expensive. Don't buy an Engine of any kind until you learn all about the STICKNEY, the strongest, most durable, most economical Engine made—different from all others, has outside igniter straight line valve motion.



Windmills

The ambition of every Windmill manufacturer in the world is to some day produce a Windmill as good, strong and serviceable as ours. For the quality of our Windmill, its technical perfection, makes it practically beyond improvement. Install one, write us for prices. It is an economical necessity, for with a Windmill NATURE DOES THE WORK FOR YOU.



Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited
Winnipeg Toronto Calgary



Maure's Beauty, second prize two year old Jersey heifer at the Dominion Exposition, Regina. Owned by Joseph Harper & Sons, Kinley, Sask.

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Leather Manufacturers—Custom Tanning a Specialty—Ship your hides, pelts and tallow to us and receive highest market prices.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS AND ROBES

A Galloway coat and good fur robe are indispensable on the cold winter drives. From now until Jan. 1, 1911, we are making special prices on coats and robes. All farmers know that

A Galloway Coat

Considering cost is the best appearing coat worn. In pliability it rivals the coon and is by far its superior in wearing quality

Black Robes at \$17.50. Red Robes at \$15. Black Coats at \$25

Winnipeg Tanning Company Limited, 382 Nairn Ave., Winnipeg

N. B.—We will exchange a first class robe or coat for hides, allowing the best possible price.



Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Public Horse Sale on Nov. 22.

Attention is again drawn to the auction sale of registered horses to be held at Brandon on the 22nd inst., under the auspices of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association. Entries closed on Nov. 1st.

This sale, it is felt, will afford the men of any district a splendid opportunity of getting together to form a syndicate and make purchase of a suitable stallion for their district next year, and, at the same time, it will permit any existing syndicate satisfactorily to dispose of their present owned stallion. The sale will not be limited to stallions, but will include mares and fillies. All stock entered for sale will be delivered for the uniform sum of five dollars.

Horse Breeding in Manitoba.

One of our subscribers who believes that the farmers of this country ought to give more attention to horse breeding has written us suggesting that in view of the Association sale of purebred horses to be held at Brandon on Nov. 22, we might with profit publish portions of the president's address as delivered by Andrew Graham at the last annual meeting of the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association.

We are pleased with the suggestion. We believe that the forthcoming sale will offer to syndicates a rare opportunity to secure good Canadian bred stallions, of high merit, at their own prices. And so we follow the suggestion of our correspondent and publish part of Mr. Graham's address, as follows:—

The city and western demand for horses at very remunerative prices has enabled many a farmer to maintain a good, broad smile in spite of his slender harvest (of 1910.) The prices of horses have been steadily advanced for the last ten or more years, and indications are very favorable for the future of the horse trade in Canada.

Since our earliest statistics in 1871, the horse population has increased steadily. That year in Canada the total number of horses was 836,743, and in 1910 that number was almost trebled, the figures being 2,213,199. In 1908 the horse population was 1,318,506 in the five eastern provinces, while in 1910 for the same provinces it was 1,341,065; a decrease in the last two years of 39,441.

In 1908 the horse population in the three prairie provinces was as follows:

Manitoba	230,926
Saskatchewan	259,811
Alberta	246,922

In 1910 these totals were:

Manitoba	244,987
An increase in two years of	14,061
Saskatchewan	33,922
A two year's increase of	73,111
Alberta	294,225
An increase of	47,303

Making a total increase in the three provinces of 134,475.

After deducting the decrease for the eastern division, of 39,441, we have a total increase for the Dominion, of 95,034. Statistics for British Columbia are not available, but would make little difference in the proportion of the total. Saskatchewan has the largest increase of any of the provinces, being closely followed by Alberta; this notwithstanding the fact that the great horse ranches, especially in Alberta, have been forced to give way in order to make room for the incoming settler.

Taking the present population of the

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe Eclipse and Topsman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

SHOW BOAR FOR SALE—A Berkshire boar which we consider good enough for the big shows. Sire and dam both Champion Hogs. If you need an outstanding boar to complete your show herd write for particulars. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud, Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

D. E. BUCKLIN, Riverview Stock Farm, Westbourne, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young bulls for sale of Pride, Trojan Erica, Queen-Mother, Antelope, Black Bird and other families.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Farlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE, AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Oringtons.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank Farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshires and Poland Chinas.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS AND BERKSHIRES Young stock for sale. Steve Tomecko, Lipton, Sask.

J. MCGREGOR & SONS, Manitou, Man., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

J. WILLCOCK, Anderton, Tavistock, Eng., breeder of Dartmoor sheep. Correspondence invited.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPOULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers, Schoore, near Nieuport, Belgium.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Two bulls for sale.

SHORTHORN CATTLE—R. Russell, Deloraine, Man., breeder of prize-winners. Stock for sale.

W. G. WILKINSON, Tuxford, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

O. H. OLSEN, Maryfield, Sask., breeder of the choicest strain of Jersey cattle.

WM. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle and Tamworth swine.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Fayne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull calves for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Smithfield Stock Farm, Brandon, Man., Registered Shorthorns. Young bulls of 11 ages, cows, heifers and calves, all in good breeding condition.

FRANK ORCHARD, Graysville, Man., breeder of Percherons, Jerseys, Cotswolds, Tamworths, Poland Chinas, O.I.C. Whites. Young stock for sale.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs.

D. PATERSON, Berton, Man., breeder of Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale. Prices right.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindsfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Stratheona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

JOHN MCFARLANE, Clinton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shropshire Sheep. Over 100 head from imp. ram. Correspondence invited.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Short-horns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Murrton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

J. V. BOYD, Regina, Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. MCFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

R. F. HARMAN,—North Battleford, Sask., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Stock for sale.

P. McGRATH, 455 Langside St., Winnipeg, breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

BRAEBURN FARM HOLSTEINS—Herd headed by King Canary. His six nearest dams average records of 24.42 lbs. butter fat in seven days. —Benj. H. Thomson, Boharm, Sask.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder and dealer in Clydesdale horses. Stock for sale.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES—Young stock always for sale. T. Hazelwood, Glenboro, Man.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm
P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton
Also some good farm lands for sale.



Aberdeen Angus and Berkshires

Am offering for sale some choice young Aberdeen Angus bulls and heifers of the highest breeding.

J. R. HUME
SOURIS - MAN.

Jerseys

Net Returns from 10 head under 12 months official test \$2894. For full particulars write

C. A. Julian-Sharman
Old Basing Farm Red Deer, Alta.



CATTLE LABELS

No occasion to send to the States. SAVE DUTY AND DELAY. Orders filled first mail. Prices low as the lowest. Write for sample.

A. B. CAIL, 42 Main Street, Winnipeg.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Large English Berkshires. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. A lot of July, August and September pigs for sale. These are sired by two champion boars, and from some of the best sows on the continent, large up-to-date, bacon type, pairs or trios supplied. Prices moderate. Address

J. A. MCGILL, NEPEAWA, MAN.

Brampton Jerseys

We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and car will be sent, a single animal or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production

B. R. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ontario

ASH GROVE FARM JERSEYS

Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by PEARL'S DUKE. Am always glad to quote prices and to have my stock inspected. Farm one mile from station.

D. Smith - Gladstone, Man.

The Strath-Ardel Stock Farm Percherons and Shorthorns

For immediate sale, our present herd bull, Golden Archer, imported from the state of Minnesota.

Stanley A. Yancey, Lougheed, Alta.

KILKERRAN FARM HOLSTEINS

STOCK FOR SALE

R. Ferguson & Son, Box 265, Edmonton, Alta

Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

Great Dispersion Sale

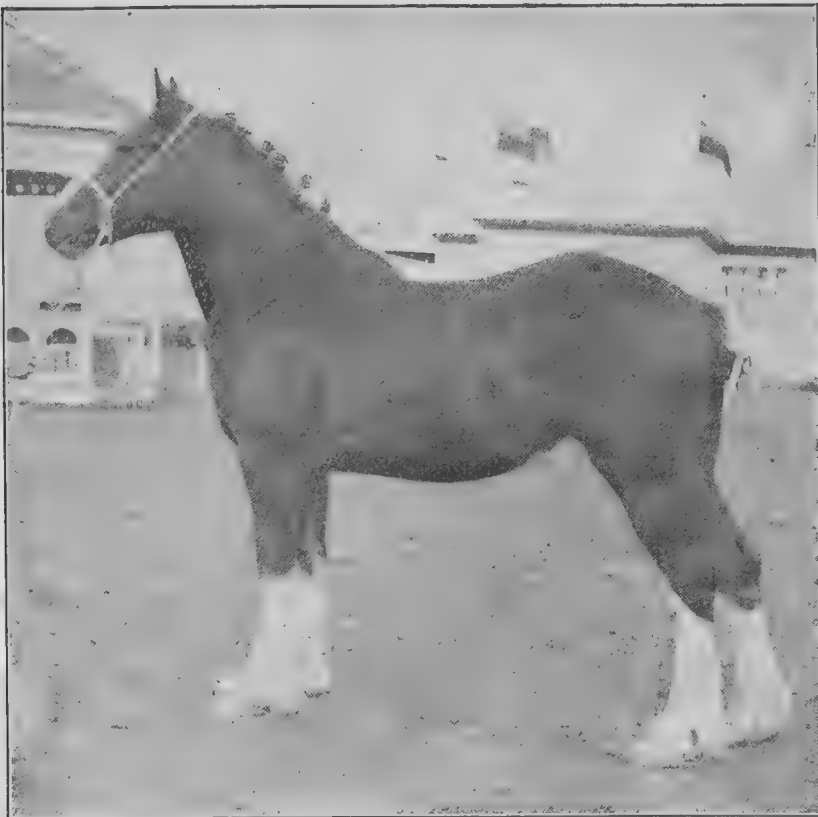
EARLY IN DECEMBER

(Exact date announced later)

Our entire stud of over 80 head to be sold under the hammer at the public's own appraisement. Their breeding is as good as the best. This draft includes champions and reserve champions, fillies, mares and stallions of all ages, and over 30 head of foals. No better imported horses can be found in Canada than are now, and have been used at Meadow Lawn. A catalog of the entire offering is being prepared and will soon be available for distribution.

REMEMBER!

This is a Dispersion Sale



Meadow Lawn Princess 20440, sire Black Ivory (imp. 71031) 4027, dam Marjorie Gordon 4759, a home bred filly that will be offered in the sale.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR FURTHER ANNOUNCEMENTS

A rare opportunity will be offered for securing "bred in the purple" Clydesdales. Write for illustrated catalog to

TRAYNOR BROS., Condie, Sask.



A Meadow Lawn team of Clydesdales, winners at the Dominion Exposition. Meadow Lawn Clydes work, breed, and win prizes.

Dominion at 8,000,000, and the horse population at 2,213,199, we have the proportion of three horses to 10 persons, but with an increase per annum of 250,000 people and an increase in the horse population of 47,517, being in the proportion of two to ten, as against the standing proportion of three to ten. This shows that the increase in the number of horses has not kept pace with our population and accounts in part for steady increase in demand at ever advancing prices.

It is some years since we reached the days of the horseless street car. Now we have the horseless carriage and the horseless plow and the end is not yet. Still the horse has his place.

Some of us will remember the consternation in the ranks of labor caused by the introduction of modern labor saving machinery, but this only made development more rapid, and labor flourished as never before. In the same way, steam and gasoline as farm motor power are making possible the more rapid subjection of our wild lands for productive purposes, and are increasing rather than decreasing the demand for horses, and this will be the case for many years to come.

While it is very gratifying to be able to note a substantial increase in the number of horses produced in this province, it is still more gratifying to know that the quality of our horses is improving year by year. Manitoba has passed the experimental stage in this matter of horse breeding. Abundant evidence of this is forthcoming in the wonderful improvement in both the quality and the number of horses seen at our local shows, and also in the prizes won by Canadian bred stuff at Brandon, Winnipeg and other leading shows. This fact should greatly encourage every horse breeder to improve

his stock as rapidly as his circumstances will permit.

Greater care must be taken in the selection of the stallion. Far too many inferior horses are standing for service throughout the province, and it is surprising how many men there are who consider themselves up-to-date farmers, that will use a cheap horse rather than pay an extra \$5 or \$6 for the service of a good horse, the get of which would be worth anywhere from \$25 to \$100 more money when ready for the market. This reluctance on the part of the owners of mares to pay good living service fees for the use of a good horse is one of the greatest hindrances to the improvement of our horses, and must be figured on by

stallion men when purchasing their horses. Owing to this fact, it is safe to say that not a single horse that has proved himself to be a really good stock horse in the Old Land finds his way to this country, simply because his earning capacity is two or three times greater on the other side of the water than it would be in Canada. Old Baron's Pride's terms are \$50 and \$75 when the mare proves in foal, and it is said that he could get double what he can do on these terms. There are quite a number that stand at \$50 at service, and \$50 more when mare proves in foal; others \$25 and \$25; still others at \$15 and \$15, some at \$10 and \$10, the fee being fixed by the quality and breeding of the individual horse and

his reputation as a sire. I am of opinion that we will never get the best results in horse breeding until we adopt some such plan or scheme as the Scottish hiring system. Many are better able to describe this system than I am, but as I understand it, the farmers of a community or district get together and organize an association for the purpose of hiring a stallion for the use of its members. Some years ago nearly all the hiring was done at the Glasgow Spring Stallion Show. This show is held in February of each year for the purpose of giving the farmers' organizations a chance to come together and select horses to their liking for their several districts. Of late years this system has become so popular and the



Manitoba's entry in the class for best ten registered draft horses at the Dominion Exhibition Regina, headed by Lord Ardwell. Winners of first prize under Prof. Rutherford.

rivalry so keen between the different districts that a large number of the best horses are hired before the date of the Glasgow Stallion Show. At the present time (March, 1911) about twenty of the most noted Clydesdale sires are hired for the season of 1912. This is accomplished by the association sending three or four of their best men to some of the leading studs of the country to make their selection. It strikes me that this work might be taken up with advantage by our agricultural societies. Each society could be divided into two or more districts, each large enough to make for a good horse; the work of dividing the territory and calling the first meeting for organization being all that would be expected of the agricultural society, after which it would be up to the district to push the scheme.

I have a great deal of faith in the syndicate purchase system. This system has fallen into disrepute just because it has been pushed wrong end foremost. The general method has been to drop on a community with two men and a horse. First see a couple of the most influential men in the district; give them a share or two each, for their influence; put a price on the horse, about three times its value and the sale would likely go through. If the price was about his actual worth, he would be examined very critically,

closely related in blood, and naturally of similar type and conformation. If this is followed up consistently, the community would soon have a fine horse reputation. Buyers would be attracted, and good horses become the rule and not the exception. No trouble matching teams here, and the farmers will derive double or triple the profits that they had from their former slipshod methods.

Our horse business is doing fairly well. The present conditions for the trade are very favorable, but profits on the horse breeding business might easily be doubled. The greatest need is for a better class of stallion, and these will be forthcoming just as soon as farmers give up their penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of breeding to cheap and inferior horses.

Old Country Live Stock Sale as Seen by a Canadian.

By A. B. Trotter, Brandon.

Seeing in your paper the account of Riddle's sale at Black Hall, Scotland, I may say that I was one of the 2,000 or fewer who were there. I had come from the north of Scotland the day before, and, getting my train to Pais-



Hon. W. C. Sutherland's two-year-old Clydesdale filly Bonnie Doune; by Royal Favourite, winner of first prize in her class at the Dominion Exposition, Regina.

and likely turned down. After the notes were all signed, the horse dealer and whisky all gone, the horse is pulled out for his first real inspection. Well—the same chaps could hardly repeat the trick on that bunch. A better way is for a number of farmers residing within a district to get together, talk over the horse question, decide on the class of horse they want and the price they are willing to pay; then send two or more of their best men to a reputable breeder or dealer, and having found what they want to buy at the lowest spot cash price, they will likely have more horse at less than half the money that would slip away under the other system.

The introduction of the Scottish hiring system, or the judicious purchase of good horses by companies of farmers, should result in a great improvement in our horse stock. We will suppose a case: A community of farmers have been horse breeding in a slipshod way. Their horse reputation is not good. Buyers are scarce at prices leaving no profit. They see their mistake, get together, hire or buy a first-class horse, breed from him for a term of three or four years, when he must step to one side because his fillies are coming on, all of which are at least half-sisters. Another, if possible, better horse takes his place. At the end of his breeding term all the breeding mares of the district six years and under will be very

ley that day, I was not sure which way to go, but made up my mind, when getting off the train, that I would follow the first man I saw with a coat on his arm and a stick in hand, which is quite the thing for a stockman.

Sure enough, I caught up to one and then another, and together we went in the direction of Black Hall. Then more men and coats and sticks, and more horse chat, till, without doubt I was at the historical place, and for the first time was to witness the sale of a big stock, for which Mr. Riddle had been noted for over 60 years.

The stables were very disappointing, being made of ties stood on end covered with tin roofing or boards, got up in the simplest kind of way.

The sale was held in an open field close by a fence, four square, being erected to keep the crowd back, or to lean on perhaps. The place was well policed to keep men and buyers in place and to stop crowding. As the sale commenced, the rain and storm commenced also, and the first to make for shelter were the Canadians, who were not hard to locate by their stiff felt hats or their thin faces with a lonesome expression, but, to our surprise, it did not scare the Scotchman who was out for bargains.

The box stalls were soon filled with men, and even the old stone buildings where Mary Queen of Scots took shelter. As the day went on, inside the

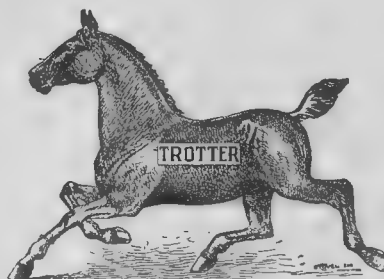
IMPORTED Clydesdale Mares For Sale

Mr. Trotter writes of trip through the Old Country—

Will Handle Pure bred Horses in Future

MONEY MAKERS FOR FARMERS

BRANDON, MAN., Nov. 5, 1911



To the Farmers and Horse Breeders of Western Canada:

One of the most surprising things to a Canadian visiting a sale of stock in the Old Country is the ready manner in which good prices are bid for all classes of animals offered. We attended a sale of sheep at Lanark and saw rams sell for as much as \$900. Now, the reason that the stock will bring a high price in any country is because of the demand. With the reputation which the breeders of Western Canada already have, and especially those of the Brandon district, it is only a question of time until buyers come our way to make selections for importations. Any intelligent man knows that horses are as cheap in Manitoba as in any other province in Canada. The other day a horse salesman from the States came to our stables with a view to selling us imported horses. When we showed him our stock, he immediately decided that there was no use trying to do business here. He could see at once that we could compete with anyone in America, for class and price. We also have a number of home bred stallions that would just be the thing for ranchers. These are being offered at very reasonable prices. Ever since starting in the business it has been our aim to handle good animals. Our hundreds of satisfied customers testify to this fact. We should be pleased to show our stock to any intending purchasers, and we are sure that if they consider their own interests they will come and inspect our animals before going elsewhere. Phone or write for catalogue.

TROTTER & TROTTER
Sixth Street Brandon, Manitoba

President: W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont.

Western Agent G. F. KIDD, Hardisty, Alta.

W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ltd. HORSE IMPORTING CO.

Stables at Listowel, Ont., and Hardisty, Alta. Ranch at Strome, Alta.

Importers and dealers in the finest strains of Belgian, Percheron, Clyde Standardbred and Thoroughbred stallions.



Our seventh importation to the West for 1911 will arrive at Hardisty stables about Nov. 1st. These are as grand a lot of big young horses, both Belgians and Percheron, as money can buy. We will be pleased to show them to intending purchasers. Sold on easy terms to responsible parties. Horses sold on reliable guarantee.

Correspondence Solicited.

Address all communications to Hardisty, Alta. or Listowel, Ont.

Unreserved Auction Sale

CHOICE SHROPSHIRE and COTSWOLD SHEEP and BERKSHIRE HOGS. A carload to be sold at each place.

Regina, Saturday, November 11—1 p.m.

Calgary, Saturday, November 18—1 p.m.

Sales both to be held on the Exhibition Grounds. See reading notice on "Breeders" page and don't miss these sales if you want either good sheep or hogs.

T. A. COX, Brantford, Ontario

Sure Cure for Thrush Worst Cases Yield to Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

Mr. J. L. Boyes, Secretary of the Nanpanee Driving Park Association has had a good deal of experience with thrush on horses' feet, and has tried various remedies. He writes:—

"I have cured bad cases of diseased feet or thrush on horses with Egyptian Liniment with two or three applications, after calomel, salt, coal oil, etc., had completely failed to do the work. I consider it a waste of time to use anything but Egyptian Liniment for thrush."

Such an emphatic statement from an experienced horseman speaks volumes for Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. Another man who has found it most effective is Mr. John Garrison, Morven, Ont. He says:—

"One of my horses had thrush so bad that his feet became offensive and the neighbours advised me to shoot him. Before doing so I decided to try Egyptian Liniment, and in a short time my horse's feet were as sound as ever."

Twenty-five cents at all Druggists. Free sample on request. Douglas & Co., Nanpanee, Ont.

stone wall was the only dry place. Noon came. We must have something to eat. A tent had been erected, but the rain soon put that out of business for keeping the seats and tables dry, and so after we put up our three shillings each for a meal, and then sat in the wet, everything before us soaked with rain, it was anything but pleasant.

Liquor, of course, flowed freely for those that had the price, and, of course, it was the thing to keep out the dampness, while it loosened the tongue, and so "come awa, mon," from sale ring to tent was a steady procession, and still the rain came down in sheets. We Canadians would take shelter behind or in front of a big rugged Scotchman and bid 75 to 85 guineas on small two-year-old horses, and then be told "it's reserved." Then we would make for shelter again.

Still the sale went on, and still it rained, and bravely as the men stood at the battle of Waterloo, the people of that place stood in the drenching rain all day, and every time a decent animal showed up the bidding was keen. With the wet grass it is needless to say that we were properly wet.

Getting to my hotel in Glasgow, I found every place full, and so had to go to an annex. After climbing 74 stone steps, I was shown to a room, and after enquiring where to dry my pants the old lady said: "I will open

Duroc Jerseys

Oscar Miller

Cheadle



Poland Chinas

O. C. Miller

Alberta

tirely unwarranted. One of the members in question requested a list of the stockholders in July and was at that time courteously advised that we had no printed list of members available; that there was a partial list in the back of Volume 6, and that reference to the list of owners and breeders in subsequent volumes would give many additional names and addresses. He was further advised that a printed list was at that time in preparation and would be issued some time in October. The preparation of this list had been undertaken before any request for the same had been made.

"On account of the very rapid growth in membership and the fact that August is our heaviest month, it was deemed advisable to delay publication until October, in order that as complete a list as possible might be presented. Every precaution has been taken to make this roster as accurate as possible, and it is enclosed herewith



Two-year-old Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, Gold Medal's Heir. Winner of first prize in his class at the Dominion fair, 1911. Owned by Robert Sinton, Regina.

the window and they will dry by tomorrow"—one of the joys of horse buying. This is the way it looked to me.

Percheron Society Makes Statement Regarding Alleged Charges.

Under the heading "Integrity of Live Stock Record Associations," in our issue of October 20, we dealt with the attempt that is being made to discredit the Percheron Society of America.

We have just received the official list of members of this organization brought down to Oct. 13, 1911. This list contains a total of 3,966 members' names together with the addresses. Accompanying the list, we have the following letter from the secretary, Wayne Dinsmore, Chicago. The letter is sent by order of the Board of Directors. A portion of the letter follows:—

"Two members of the Percheron Society of America have been circulating letters in which the following statement occurs: 'In their effort to perpetuate themselves in power, the officers refuse to furnish the names of the stockholders.' This accusation has also been published in one paper.

"This charge is misleading and en-

for the benefit of our members and other interested parties.

"Recent published charges claiming the existence of a secret corporation, known as the Percheron Stud Book of America, are likewise misleading. Such a subordinate corporation was formed in 1906, by direction of the Board, as an additional legal protection to the name used for our stud books. No business of any kind has ever been transacted by such subsidiary corporation, and as later developments made such supplementary legal protection unnecessary, the charter was permitted to lapse in February, 1911.

"The directors desire that every member of the society shall be fully informed with regard to the attacks which have been made upon the integrity of our records, in order that each member may act intelligently for the best interests of the Percheron breed and the Percheron society.

"Every possible effort is being made to so fully check up all applications before issuing pedigrees, that the possibility of fraud or irregularity shall be reduced to a minimum. Men guilty of attempting irregularities are being investigated and severely dealt with. No charges are on file with the society that have not been thoroughly investigated, and no charges have ever

Nineteenth Public Sale

Lakewood Percherons

OF

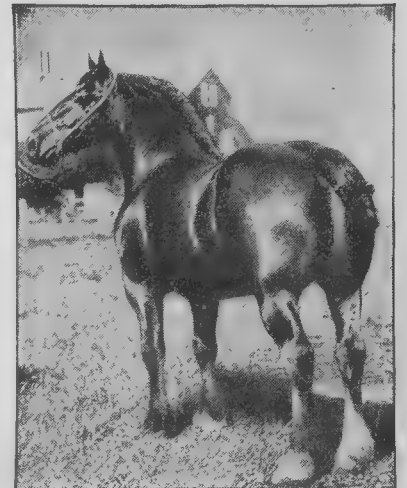
TO BE HELD AT

Sioux City, Ia., November 14 and 15, 1911

Twenty-Five Stallions

Thirty-Five Mares

Nearly all of our Sensational Show Herd is included.



The stallions consist of fifteen head old enough for service which are by **CALYPSO, COLLARD** and other great sires, and among them are four of our great show horses. The other ten stallions are extra choice yearlings, including the show colts, **Imperator by Calypso** and **Fairbanks by the International winner Cartillage.**

Of the mares twenty-five will be bred and the balance are yearling fillies. Among the bred mares are nearly all of the great mares that we have been showing at the leading state fairs this fall. We have also included a number of our best **Calypso** fillies, which are bred to the **International winner Inscrit** and the mares not sired by **Calypso** are nearly all bred to him.

If you want an outstanding show or breeding stallion, a pair of brood mares, a show mare or a choice pair of fillies, attend this Great Sale.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

H. G. McMillan & Sons, Props.

Auctioneers:

Rock Rapids, Ia.

Cols. Woods, Jones & McGuire

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Importer and Breeder of **Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions**
WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Local and Long Distance Phone. Westbourne is 17 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie on Minnedosa and Yorkton Branch; C.P.R.

Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by **Shenley Adonis (imp.)**. Several choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for immediate sale. Local and Long Distance phone.

Jas. Yule, Mgr., Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, Prop., East Selkirk, Man.



A Sale of Pure Bred Shropshires

(75 EWES—15 RAMS)

An Auction Sale of Pure Bred Shropshire Sheep

will be held at the

W. C. Sutherland Farm, near Saskatoon, on Wednesday, Nov. 29

THE sheep are a select lot, having been selected in the East by one of the best Shropshire men in Canada. There will be no reserve bids. All animals offered will be sold. This will afford a splendid opportunity for persons wanting good sheep to secure them at their own price.

This is the first Annual Sale of pure bred stock to be held on this farm. Next year Shorthorns will be added.

It will be the biggest sale of pure bred Shropshires ever held in the West.

Intending purchasers will be conveyed to the farm. Conveyances will start from the Kerr Block, Second Avenue, Saskatoon. The sale will begin at 10.30 a.m.

The W. C. Sutherland Farms, Saskatoon, Sask.

J. C. SMITH, Manager

W. C. SUTHERLAND, Proprietor

been filed against any of the present board of directors.

"The men who have been guilty of attempts to discredit the records of the society by the publication of various charges and allegations, have all been called upon, orally and in writing, to file specific charges and all have refused, or been unable, to submit a single specific case. If any charges are made they will receive the same careful consideration that has been given to every charge that has been made in writing to the secretary, as provided in the by-laws.

"The policy of the Percheron Society is to investigate thoroughly before issuing certificates, and to stand back of same when issued, so that a certificate issued by the Percheron Society of America will be accepted as readily as the currency of the United States and with no more prospect of being called in question."

Bone Builders for Pigs.

A U. S. bulletin on swine feeding says:—In view of the fact that the amount of mineral matter present in the soil, in the water, in the vegetation, and in different feeds, is so decidedly variable, and since there is no standard for the requirement of mineral nutrients by the pig, it seems necessary in order to get best results in feeding to give the pig free access to a variety of mineral substances, so that he can supply, according to the dictates of his appetite, whatever is deficient by way of mineral substances in his feed. In order to supply these mineral substances, the results on the station farm seem to be quite satisfactory if the pig is given free access to salt, charcoal, air-slaked lime, bone meal, wood ashes, clean soil, and soft-coal cinders. These, with the exception of the last two, are kept in different compartments of a trough before the pigs at all times.

Horse-Breeding in France.

Report of H. S. Arkell, B.S.A., Assistant Live Stock Commissioner in Bulletin No. 15.

Horse breeding methods adopted in France are particularly interesting from the fact that organized effort in this direction has been in progress since the 17th century. In that century, the Government established a stable of stallions at Le Pin, which it has since maintained and from the time of Napoleon it has had almost complete control of the breeding of horses for cavalry purposes. At the outset it may be noted that the policy of the Department has been dominated in a very large sense by the definite purpose of producing and breeding suitable horses for the army. Most of the horses concerned in this policy are owned outright by the Government. The total number of Government-owned stallions in 1907 consisted of 559 Thoroughbred, 2,218 French coach, and 574 draught, in all 3,351. It will be seen that the great majority of these horses are Thoroughbreds and French coach, and are in fact sires of most suitable blood and breeding for the production of army horses. The best animals in the country are selected for this purpose and many high-class English Thoroughbreds are imported, together with a few Hackneys.

These stallions were, in 1907, distributed over 947 breeding stations and served 150,934 mares. The service fee in all cases is low, varying from 20 to 100 francs or from \$4 to \$20 in our money. The farmers, therefore, have the opportunity of having their mares served by carefully selected and high-class stallions at moderate rates. The applications for the service of these are determined by lot. Premiums are occasionally given to Thoroughbred mares that that may be reserved especially for breeding purposes. The system of selecting and subsidizing mares was at one time resorted to, but, after a trial, has

First Annual Sale of Pure Bred Horses

UNDER AUSPICES OF

Horse Breeders' Association of Manitoba

★
Brandon,
Man.
★



★
November
22, 1911
★

The most opportune time to purchase animals of the best breeding strains in the world.

Entries close November 1st.

Animals delivered to sale at \$5.00 per head.

Catalogues ready November 6th.

JNO. SCHARFF, President, Hartney, Man.

A. W. BELL, Secretary, Winnipeg

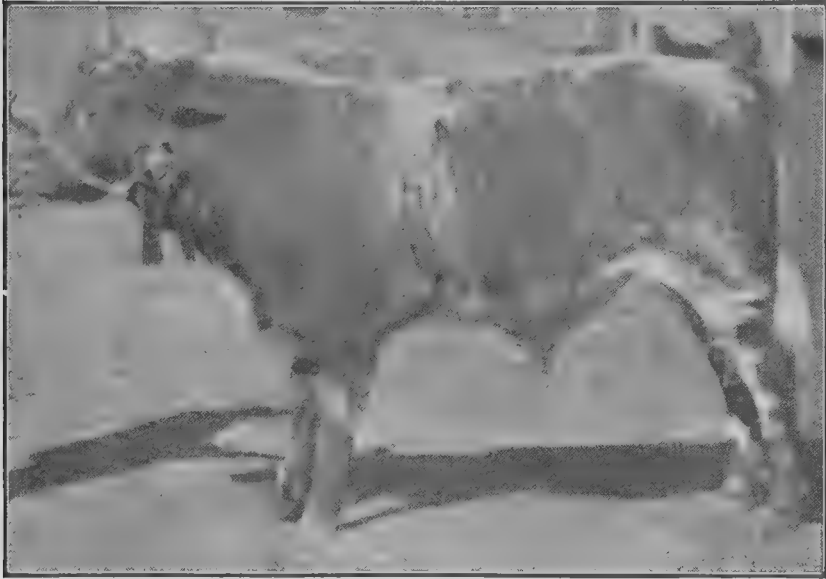
been largely abandoned. Through the donation of prizes at exhibitions, at race meetings and in various other ways, encouragement is further given to the breeding of horses for this purpose.

In this connection it may be stated that a Government school has been established at Le Pin for the training of men who have to do with the selection inspection and purchase of horses for the Government. By this means a wonderful uniformity has been obtained in the types approved and bred. The training and equipment of special officers as afforded by the Government school has promoted greater efficiency in the public service and has secured a gratifying degree of permanency for the policy of the Department. The whole system has been admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended and has given horse-breeding an impetus and a direction of which the country may well be proud. Under ordinary circumstances, however, and under conditions such as we have in Canada, the method of work involves too large an expenditure of money. A part of the system, nevertheless, not yet described, is worthy of consideration and contains features, which in a modified form, might well be adopted elsewhere.

Reference is made to the methods particularly in vogue in connection with breeding of draught horses. France has five practically distinct draught breeds, each confined to a particular district of

ranging from 300 to 600 francs. These, in 1907, numbered 1,603, and served 82,738 mares. Other stallions accepted, but not deemed of more than ordinary merit are termed 'authorized' and receive no subsidy. In 1907, there were of these 185 and they served 9,746 mares. In all cases a horse is required to serve fifty mares to obtain a premium. After the season a service record of mares is forwarded to the Department, and after foaling, a record of the foals is given. For draught horses, the service fee varies from 15 to 25 francs. Because of the subsidy, therefore, farmers are able to obtain the use of the best horses at very moderate rates. The encouragement given, through the premium system, to the possession of high-class sires has materially affected the quality and individuality of the horses bred in the district and the principle of the system has been one rather widely adopted in various European countries. The Scotch premium system is well known and Scotch breeders have a large faith in the advantage they have derived from it. In speaking with Mr. Wm. Montgomery at Kirkeudbright, he said: 'We know this system and it has given us the results we want.'

Mules are being brought from Mexico to use in the construction of the C.N.R. line between Port Arthur and Sudbury, Ont.



Shorthorn Junior bull calf, Burgo, first in his class at Calgary Exhibition, and first and Alberta-bred champion at Edmonton. Bred and exhibited by J. H. Melick, Edmonton, and recently sold to the Lawrence Bros., Peace River.

the country. Of these, the Percheron, bred in the district of Perche, is perhaps the most important. From what could be learned the large majority of the mares in this district are registered. They are owned by small farmers who keep usually two or three each and who almost invariably raise at least one or two colts during the year. At weaning time, these colts are practically all sold to the large stallion owners, who grow them until they are a year and a half old. They then either sell them or put them to work until they are of serviceable age. The young horses as they develop are carefully fed and trained and, at four years, a stallion is well grown in body, kind in harness and well-mannered. That he has earned his own living for the last two years has detracted nothing from his value and, it may be, has given to the bone, nerve and muscles of his system a strength and endurance that will prove an asset to him for the rest of his life.

The Government concerns itself chiefly, in connection with the assistance which it renders to the horse-breeding industry, with the stallions retained for breeding purposes. In France, all horses that stand for service must pass an examination as to soundness before Government inspectors and must be officially accepted, after which they receive the mark of a star upon their neck. The rejected ones are branded with an R and may not be used for breeding purposes. Stallions deemed especially worthy are termed 'approved' and receive subsidies

Determination of Sex.

Dozens of theories have been propounded and many have been exploded on the question of determining sex in animal breeding. Every little while some original investigations are made and many new claims brought forth. One of the latest theories comes to us from W. V. Edwards, breeder of Jersey cattle at Souris, Man. He lays no stress on the source of his information two years ago, nor after giving the idea very careful tests, does he maintain that it is reliable, but in his experience it has worked in actual practice and without variation. The interesting theory is as follows:—The sexes of the offspring will be alternately opposite, providing the female is bred and proves pregnant from the union with the male at the first period of oestrus after the birth of young. For instance, if a heifer gave birth to a bull as her first calf she would next throw a heifer calf, providing she was in calf to the serving of the bull at the first period of heat after the birth of the first calf. Should she fail to become pregnant from that service and went for three weeks longer, and was then served, her calf would be a bull; the next period would give a heifer, next a bull, and so on.

Since following this theory and endeavoring to build up a herd of females, Mr. Edwards has not had a single bull calf.

We do not say that there is anything

Vanstone & Rogers

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF FINE Clydesdales, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys



Imported Clydesdale Stallion "Look Out," winner of aged class, Edmonton Fair, 1911, imported and owned by Vanstone & Rogers.

Our barns are full of the very best horses we could pick in Europe. We have Clydesdales, two and three years of age, both stallions and mares; Percherons mares and stallions, two and three years of age; Belgian mares and stallions, one, two and three years of age. Also some select Hackney stallions. The above were all picked out with great care, and all our horses are of the low down blocky type, with great weight. Our yearlings weigh from 1300 to 1450 lbs., two year olds 1500 to 1800, and three year olds crowding a ton. Now is the time to buy a stallion, as you have plenty of time to get him acclimated before you will need him. Special inducement to men who can pay a little cash.

Branch at Vegreville, Alta.
Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

Vanstone & Rogers,
Stables and Head Office, Wawa, Ont., Man.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of **CLYDESDALE** Stallions, Mares, both imported and homebred. Also **SHORTHORN** cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good **SHEPHERD** ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals, and we can supply prize winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices Reasonable.

Terms Arranged

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C.P.R. Main Line, or railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. Bredt & Sons, Edenwold P.O., Sask.
8 miles north of Balgonie.

Forest Home Farm



Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires and Barred P. Rocks

20 Clydesdale Stallions, Mares and Fillies. Our Clydes won more prizes at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1911, than won by any other exhibitor.

A splendid lot of March and April pigs, both sexes.

A grand lot of Rock Cockerels. Order early and get the best.

EVERYTHING FOR SALE.

Shipping stations, Carman, Roland and Graham.

Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.

Clydesdale and Hackney Stallions For Sale

SACRIFICE SALE—ONE CLYDESDALE AND ONE HACKNEY STALLION

In order to make room for an importation of Percherons, I am forced to sell the above stallions at slaughter prices. Write at once.

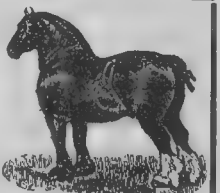
NEIL A. LOVE, Carman, Man.

SINTON'S (Imp.) CLYDESDALES

Our 1910 importation comprising 24 Stallions and 20 Mares, reached Regina from Scotland Aug. 15th. Included in the number are many prize winners and outstanding individuals by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Baden Powell, Baronson, Breadalbane, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrave Ronald, Pride of Blacon, Prince Shapley, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite Royal Chottna, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

50 head (imp.) Clydesdales and 3 (imp.) Percheron Stallions to select from, ages 1 to 5 years. Prices and terms the very best possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.

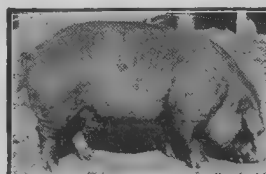


Duroc Jersey Swine Pleasant Valley Herd

BROTHER FARMER! Do you want something in the hog line that will do you good? My Durocs secured BOTH CHAMPIONSHIPS at the Calgary Fair. CHAMPION SUNNY JIM heads the herd. I have a number of PRIZE WINNING MALES for sale, winners of firsts and seconds; also sows and herds. Can fit you out with SINGLES, PAIRS or HERDS.

JOHN MAURER

Clive, Alta.



Sunny Jim.

Messrs. Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England

Exporters of

Pedigree Live Stock

of all descriptions.

Draft Horses a Specialty

We buy from the breeders in Europe and ship direct to our clients, who thus obtain what they require at anything from 30 to 100 per cent. cheaper than they can obtain it any other way.

Our Mr. Hickman will be at the International, at Chicago, and also at the Mid-Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., and notices of his address will be found in our advt. in the Breeders' Gazette, Chicago, and in the Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont. All those who are ever likely to want imported stock should take this opportunity to interview Mr. Hickman, as it may mean a saving of thousands of dollars in the future.

Homewood Stock Farm

Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford Down Sheep and Angora Goats

I have a good lot of Berkshires and Angora Goats for sale. Also a number of Oxford Down lambs, both sexes. Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray

Portage la Prairie

Man

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

AT COPFORD STOCK FARM

Sold out of heifers for this year, but bulls of all ages for sale. Farm six miles south-east of Pense and six miles south-east of Grand Coulee. Phone Coulee Rural from Pense. P.O. Box 183.

F. H. O. HARRISON, Pense, Sask.

IRMA STOCK FARM

Yorkshires, Shorthorns, Leicesters

A choice lot of young boars for sale. Pigs six to eight weeks old, \$10 each. Write if interested.

H. W. Love,

Irma, Alta.

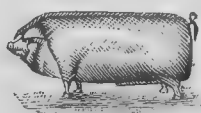
Tantallon Farm

Home of Choice Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Leicesters

Some choice young Bulls and heifers for sale

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask.

Bunnyside Stock Farm YORKSHIRES



Largest display of Yorkshires at Brandon Fair. Twenty breeding sows. One hundred pigs for immediate sale. Write now.

A. D. McDONALD & SON, Napinka, Man.

Braeside Holsteins

Champion Cow, Champion Bull and Champion Herd at Calgary Exhibition, 1911. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale, singly or in carload lots.

T. LAYCOCK & SON, Calgary, Alta.
P.O. Box 1994

Fairview Farm Yorkshires

I am now offering several choice boars and a few sows for sale at tempting prices.

Also a 3-year old Clydesdale stallion and a choice Angora bull. Write Wellington Hardy, Roland, Man.

in this belief as it appears so simple that one would think that it would have been discovered long ago had it any substantial foundation. However, Mr. Edwards' experience is interesting, and if the same results continue for some time it will be ground for further and more serious thought and consideration.

Railway Inconsistencies.

The National Society of Record Associations which was organized by the officers and members of the various live stock record associations in the United States on January 3, last, is getting busy in a number of ways. At a meeting of the directors held recently in Chicago some lines of work were outlined which should be of great ultimate help to the live stock industry of that country. Railroad rates on purebred live stock were before the meeting for considerable discussion. A large number of specific cases were submitted, wherein shippers of pure-bred live stock had been required to furnish an attendant to personally accompany such pure-bred live stock and to pay full passenger fare for said attendant, both going and returning. Attention was called to the fact that the railroads which were imposing these requirements were pursuing a very inconsistent course, in that many of them were at the same time furnishing, free of charge, trains for the dissemination of agricultural information, with a view to improving the agricultural methods in the districts tributary to their line; and it was pointed out that to burden live stock breeders with the necessity of providing an attendant in charge with shipments of pure-bred live stock, in less than carload lots, practically amounted to an attempt on the part of the railroads to secure their profits by taxing pure-bred seed, which the breeders were attempting to distribute in the localities tributary to the lines of railroads. In other words, instead of doing all possible to encourage and facilitate the distribution of pure-bred seed among the farmers contributing traffic to the lines, and securing their returns in the increased traffic, due to the production of more and better live stock,

the railroads were attempting to secure their profits from charges incident to the distribution of the better seed.

From this it will be seen that American breeders are "up against" the railroads as well as those on this side of the line. At the meeting referred to above, a committee was appointed to collect all possible specific data and to prepare the same for presentation to railroad authorities and, if necessary, to the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

In this action might be a suggestion for Canadian breeders' associations. Nearly every man that ships live stock has a complaint of some kind or another to lodge against the railroads. Specific information on definite charges is what is wanted by the live stock commissioners and the secretaries of the associations. Farmers and breeders with substantial complaints would confer a favor on the above officials as well as on the live stock industry in general by submitting all possible information and data concerning such alleged abuses. Such evidence is necessary before any action may be hoped for either on the part of the Dominion Railway Commission or the railways. Any action on the part of railroads that hinders the development of the live stock industry of the country is a direct hindrance to railway expansion. But some of the railroad officials do not seem to see this.

Australia the World's Great Sheep Producer.

The Commonwealth of Australia possesses about one-sixth of all the world's sheep. The world's sheep population is placed at approximately 600,000,000 and Australia (including Tasmania) owns about 1,000,000 of these. The largeness of this number is all the more remarkable when one remembers that at the end of the great drought some eight years ago the number had dropped to 53,000,000 sheep. The claim is made—and perhaps rightly so—that to have doubled her flock in less than a decade is the world's high-water mark of pastoral activity. In one of the provinces

Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

Our breeding herd contains the best blood that money could buy in the United States of America and on the Isle of Jersey. We are offering two bulls, a three-year old, and a bull calf, also six cows, two three year olds and the rest all under seven. All cows in calf to our best bulls, for immediate sale. Stock always for sale. Write for particulars.

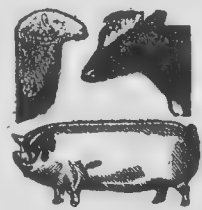
Joseph Harper & Sons

Kinley Sask.

Rugby Stock Farm Berkshires

Fifteen breeding sows, from the best Ontario stock. Herd boar imported. Forty pigs for summer and fall sale.

McGregor & Bowman, Forrest, Man.



Holsteins, Yorkshires

Leicesters

Some good rain lambs for sale.

REASONABLE PRICE.

A. B. POTTER

C.N.R. Langbank, Sask

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

At Glenalmond Stock Farm

Baron Voucher (imp.) at head of Shorthorns, Choice lot of young bulls and heifers for sale. Imported Clydesdales—10 stallions and 5 mares for sale.

C. F. LYALL, Strome, Alta.

Herefords-Yorkshires

At Spring Brook Stock Farm

Domineer (300905) at head of herd. A few choice Bulls, including Royal Jap (8429) for sale; also some females. Yorkshire boars and sows.

G. H. GRAY, Austin, Man.

Herefords At Elkhorn Stock Farm

Jolly Boy, 10442, Champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd; also home of Model, 10443, Champion Hereford female at same show. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Herd of 80 head to select from.

Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

J. G. WASHINGTON, NINGA, MAN.
Elsie Stock Farm, Breeder of

Shorthorns & Clydesdales
STOCK ALWAYS FOR SALE

ISLAND PARK FARM

Hereford Cattle Dorset Horn Sheep

Happy Christmas, 4 years champion of Western Canada, at head of Hereford herd. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. Can supply breeding sheep at anytime. For immediate sale, 2 shearing and 2 ram lambs.

J. A. CHAPMAN, Hayfield Station, Man

T. C. NORRIS,
Live Stock Auctioneer
GRISWOLD MAN.

Thoroughly acquainted with the different breeds of live stock and their values. Will conduct sale anywhere in Manitoba or N.W.T. on reasonable terms. Write before fixing date of sale.

Clydesdales For Sale

STALLIONS—Scotty Bryce, by Scottish Crest, 2 years old; Lochinvar, by Show King, 3 years old; Baron Rozelle by Baron Beaulieu.

MARES—Hazel Bell (imp.) by King Thomas, 4 years old and Ruby Barber (imp.) by Ruby Pride JAS. BURNETT, NAPINKA, MAN.

Cherry Bank Stock Farm

Home of Prize Winning and Record Performing Ayrshire

Herd headed by the noted champion bull Netherhall Milkman (imp.). Can fill orders for young bulls and females, any ages, from our show herd, to the complete satisfaction of the most fastidious buyer. Write your wants to P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Quebec, Farm 2-mile from Howick.

LAKE SIDE STOCK FARM

AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES FOR SALE

Now is the time to buy a good bull calf from show ring stuff—the producing kind that have plenty of teats, and at farmers' prices.

For sale also, some Barred Rock cockerels, at farmers' prices.

ROWLAND NESS,

DE WINTON, ALBERTA

CLYDESDALE HORSES FOR SALE

All ages from foals to brood mares. I have two magnificent young stallions coming three years old, both prize-winners at Winnipeg Exhibitions 1910 and 1911.

Prices right; terms arranged. Correspondence solicited or come and see them.

JOSEPH RINN, ELM CREEK, MAN.



Shorthorns

Herd head by Keir Emblem, imported, 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sex, at Rock bottom prices. Come and see them or write for Price and terms. 65 head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sex. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283, Saskatoon, Sask. Phone G.T.P., C.P.R. 375 and C.N.R.

English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes, Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at leading shows in the West. Prize winners from the Shire and Hackneys at London and Dominion 1911. Never defeated in England or Canada.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

P. B. Ross, Prop.

The Percheron Society of America

The only recognized registry association for Percheron horses. Gained 224 new members in August alone. This rapid growth is but one indication of the increasing interest in America's most popular draft horse—the horse that goes with better farming, a larger income and a higher standard of living on the farm.

For further information, address

Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Suffolk Down Sheep

Flock of 100 head. For sale, 20 rams and a good selection of ewes and ewe lambs. Special attention given to Western customers. Write early.

Elm Park Stock Farm
Jas. Bowman Guelph, Ontario

Gaetz Valley Stock Farm

Home of the Choicest
Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold and
Lincoln Sheep

I can supply you with good show stuff, or choice breeding stock of any of the above breeds. I have also a bunch of good grades for sale. Write for prices; they are reasonable.
W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley Stock Farm,
Gaetz Valley, Alta.

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality.—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 58, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm SOLD OUT OF SHEEP



SIX BULL CALVES and a few
HEIFER CALVES for Sale.

FIVE STALLIONS from one to
three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Maple Shade Stock Farm

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for sale. The home of exceedingly choice Shorthorns and Clydesdales of all ages. Herd headed by imported Broadmind, a pure-bred Cruickshanks Broadhook bull. Clydesdale stud headed by the grand stock stallion, King's Heir. Apply to
Purves Thomson, Purves, Man.

DR. WARNOCK'S Ulcerkure

The wound healing wonder.
Heals without leaving a scar or
the usual after growth of white
hairs. Ulcerkure is the surest
and safest of all antiseptics.

Sold in bottles, 50 cents and \$1.00

Western Veterinary Co.

Sole Proprietors

P.O. Box 2132. Winnipeg, Canada

Brookside Holsteins

Young stock of both sexes always for sale. Sir Pietertje of Riverside, champion at Alberta Provincial Exhibition, at head of herd. Our two-year-old heifer, Colanthe of Riverside, won first in the dairy competition at the same show.

Michener Bros. Red Deer, Alta

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock for sale. All ages. Good
strains. REASONABLE PRICES.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alta

BEAR LAKE HOLSTEINS

We have 10 registered bull calves that are of the kind that will please you. By high class sires and out of heavy producing dams. They will grow out into excellent herd bulls. We also have 12 high grade calves that will make a foundation for a fine dairy herd. A bargain for the lot. Let us hear from you

BEAR LAKE STOCK FARM,
Carl. Gaumnitz, Mgr. BUTLER, MINN.

Send for Free Sample of

THE "IDEAL" EAR BUTTON.

CANADIAN STAMP CO., P.O. Box 383, WINNIPEG.



Belle of Meadow Lawn, by Black Ivory and out of Lady MacGregor. Bred by Traynor Bros. and to be included in their dispersion sale in December.

—Queensland—the flocks have risen from seven millions to twenty millions since 1902.

While this increase in numbers of sheep has been going on, there has also been a great increase in the weight of fleece, due partly to crossing the Merino stock with sheep of longer wool. During the last two years the Australian clip has risen from 6 lbs. 9 ozs. wool per sheep to 7 lbs. 4 ozs. It is also claimed that this increase is partly due to heavier culling and improved seasons.

The 1910 clip of Australian wool is reported to have weighed 834,000,000 pounds, although these figures seem a little higher than one would expect to reach by multiplying the number of sheep by the estimated average clip. It is also said that the value realized in Australia for wool within twelve months is £34,000,000 (\$170,000,000). This amount, it will be observed, is equal to or greater than the value of the wheat crop of Canada.

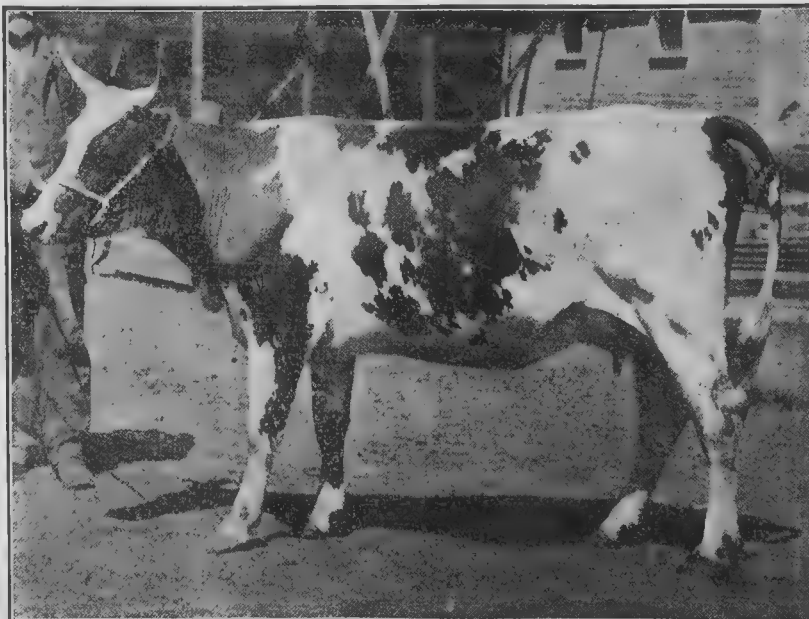
In contrast to this, it is interesting to learn that it is exactly one hundred years since the first shipment of Merino wool was made from Australia. It consisted of 170 lbs. taken to England by a Rev. Samuel Marsden.

The most potent factor in the development of sheep growing in Australia has been refrigeration. Before there were freezing factories ashore and refrigerated steamers afloat, the disposal of surplus stock was confined to local requirements, supplemented by the packing of cooked meats in hermetically sealed tins, or by boiling down the carcasses for their tallow.

Now mechanical freezing is used, and the increased price of mutton, due to its easy exportation to outside markets, is causing sheep growing to spread all over what hitherto have been waste lands.

Who could have conceived it possible that a total export of 350,000 carcasses of Australian mutton and lamb in the whole of the year 1903 would expand to such a huge extent that the solitary month of November, 1910, witnessed the record and phenomenal shipment from any country of nearly 1,100,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb, or that the year 1910 would see an aggregate export from Australia of about four and a half million carcasses of frozen mutton and lamb, irrespective of frozen beef and tinned meats, which also display greatly increased exports. Australian wool growers owe much to refrigeration for the security afforded them, that, in meeting the ever-increasing demands for wool, they possess two strings to their bow instead of one. Had it not been for the enterprise of the freezing companies the sheep farmer dared not have enlarged his flocks so materially and he would thus have lost, on such increased output, the excellent market for wool he has enjoyed for several years past.

On the farm of Jas. Herriot, Souris, Man., may be seen a mare 19 years of age that has given birth to fifteen foals and raised fourteen of these. Twelve out of the fourteen raised are now at work on the farm of Mr. Herriot where they were all born and brought up.



Springhill Spottie, second prize 2-year old Ayrshire heifer, Calgary Exhibition. Owned by W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley, Alta.



I have for SALE some extra fine **Improved English Berks**, male and female. Can book your orders for pigs from my prize winners, due to farrow soon. Also, some **Holstein Bull Calves** of the Dekol strain, ancestors holding records for performance, for sale at a right price. **C. W. WEAVER, Deloraine.**



Inverell Yorkshires

Pigs of both sexes and young stock
always for sale.

K. Finlayson, N. Battleford, Sask.

Summerhill OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

Have been before the public since 1879. They have furnished foundation stock for flocks all over Canada and the United States. Ewes and rams, all ages, can be supplied in any numbers. Special attention given to Western trade.

Peter Arkell & Sons Teeswater, Ont.

The J. C. Ranch

We have been breeding and importing **CLYDESDALES** in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the **BIG, DRAFTY TYPE**—The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and imported pure bred **CLYDESDALES** west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying. A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JNO. CLARK Jr., P. O. Box 32, Gleichen, Alta.

Belmont Farm Shorthorns

Mutineer, 80006, Champion Shorthorn Bull at Calgary Exhibition at head of herd. The herd from Belmont Farm was also champion at Calgary Show, 1911. Young bulls and some females for sale.

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Six stallions and two mares for immediate sale. Am making new importation in the fall. Write for further information.

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animals treated scientifically. Surgical and
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FOR IMMEDIATE SALE

Fifteen or twenty rams of excellent
breeding. Write at once to

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Winter Exercise for the Stallion.

Owners of stallions should arrange before the final freeze up for a good yard in which to run their horses during the winter season. Nothing is more injurious to a good horse than to stand idle in his stall all winter. As a general thing, it is better to have a run for stallions reasonably large, so that the horse may have quite a stretch of straight run without turning any sharp corners. Horses that have to run around in a circle are apt to slip down and hurt themselves, especially when the ground becomes hard and icy. This is the time of year to arrange a fence for such a stallion run if it has not been done already.

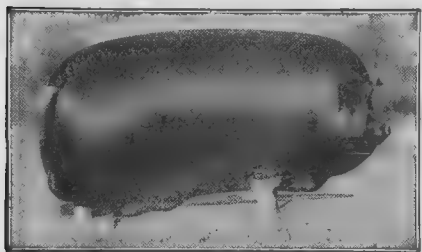
Treatment for the Hog-Louse.

By Prof. A. S. Alexander, V.S.,
Wisconsin Experiment Station.

The hog louse is a common cause of thriftlessness in young pigs and, when numerous, tends to retard fattening in adult hogs and injuriously affects brood sows and boars. It is advisable and profitable to keep swine free from lice at all ages and stages of their existence and development so far as possible. To this end their houses, pens and sleeping places should frequently be cleansed and disinfected, the woodwork whitewashed, the bedding material kept fresh, clean and dry, and the yards free from accumulations of litter and filth. It is impossible to keep hogs free from lice without maintaining sanitary conditions in their quarters and in attempting to rid them of these pests the treatment

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Winning all the 1911 Championships,
THREE MEDALS AND ALL FIRSTS
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I show my breeders, breed my winners, carry the swill pail and keep a correct date of the breeding myself, no guess work. Imported and home bred stock for sale.
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Each course may be finished in three months. Students work right in machine shops, traction engine house and auto garage. Repair and drive engines and automobiles.

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No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

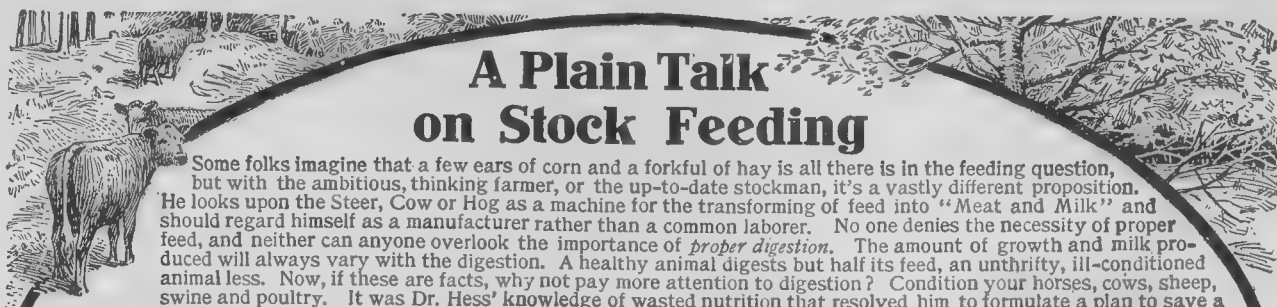
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Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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FLEMING BROS., Chemists
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A Plain Talk on Stock Feeding

Some folks imagine that a few ears of corn and a forkful of hay is all there is in the feeding question, but with the ambitious, thinking farmer, or the up-to-date stockman, it's a vastly different proposition. He looks upon the Steer, Cow or Hog as a machine for the transforming of feed into "Meat and Milk" and should regard himself as a manufacturer rather than a common laborer. No one denies the necessity of proper feed, and neither can anyone overlook the importance of proper digestion. The amount of growth and milk produced will always vary with the digestion. A healthy animal digests but half its feed, an unthrifty, ill-conditioned animal less. Now, if these are facts, why not pay more attention to digestion? Condition your horses, cows, sheep, swine and poultry. It was Dr. Hess' knowledge of wasted nutrition that resolved him to formulate a plan to save a part of this loss. The past 18 years that

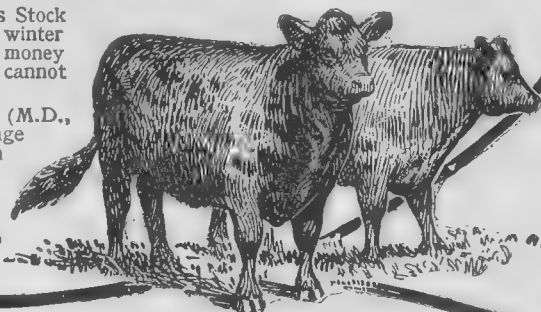
DR. HESS STOCK TONIC

has been on the market, is proof of how well he wrought. No attempt can be made to contradict the effect of tonics on digestion. No one can deny that there is a waste of one-half or more of the food eaten. As proof, you often see whole corn in the droppings—and you know many stockmen fatten their hogs on the grain that passes off undigested.

Our proposition. You get of your dealer a 25 lb. pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at \$2.25 or 100 lbs. at \$7.00. (Duty Paid.) Use it all winter and spring. If it doesn't pay you and pay you well, get your money back. Every pound sold on guarantee. If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96 page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Mention this paper and enclose 2c stamp.

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DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A. A splendid digestive tonic and conditioner that makes hens lay more eggs. It shortens the moulting period considerably and strengthens the system during the time when fowl are weakened down by shedding their old feathers for a new growth. It increases the egg yield during the winter months when prices are high and is a sure preventive against Gapes, Roup and Cholera, and other minor poultry ailments. Feed in small doses; a penny's worth feeds thirty fowl per day. 1 1/2 lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. (Duty Paid.) Guaranteed same as Dr. Hess Stock Tonic. Send 2c. for Dr. Hess' 48 page Poultry Book free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

must include not only the hogs, but practically everything with which they come in contact daily.

To disinfect recently purchased hogs, that possibly may carry disease germs or vermin into the herd, wash them in a warm two per cent. solution of coal tar dip and repeat the treatment in ten days or two weeks; or apply the solution freely with a spray pump and rub it in with a brush. The addition of flowers of sulphur at the rate of 16 1/2 pounds to each 100 gallons of dip mixture renders the solution more effective and such a combination solution should be freely used for all forms of mange or chronic disease of the skin in hogs.

To destroy lice a mixture of equal parts of kerosene and machine oil, or one part of turpentine and two parts of machine oil, should be applied to every part of the hog by means of a rag or swab of cotton waste; or it may be applied along the back, from ears to tail, with a common machine oil can and allowed to ooze down the sides of the hog. Repeat the application in 10 days. As a remedy for lice on the black hogs, crude petroleum oil is successfully used. It is mixed with an equal amount of warm water and applied with a spray pump or brush. A repetition of the application, in ten to fourteen days, eradicates lice with certainty. Irritating applications, such as undiluted kerosene, cannot safely be used on pregnant sows, as abortion may follow their use.

Quite a large number of live hogs have been brought from Toronto to be killed by Winnipeg abattoirs this fall.

At this time of year it is very important to keep the colt growing steadily. During the rush of fall work many farmers neglect the growing colts with the result that they become unthrifty and do not recover during the whole winter. Young colts should have a good supply of oats and bran and a good quality of hay.

Young pigs require more water according to their weight than older ones. Experiments in the United States have developed the fact that the water requirements begin with 12 pounds daily for 100 pounds of live weight for pigs two months old; it falls gradually to 4 pounds for pigs eight months old and in prime condition for market.

In the year 1910 there were 1,081 outbreaks of anthrax in Great Britain.

One of the abattoirs of Winnipeg has just imported between two and three hundred sheep from the market at St. Paul, Minnesota.

Denmark has probably a closer pig population than any other country in the world. There are in that country 6,900,000 acres under crop, and Denmark owns, in round numbers, 1,500,000 pigs. This, it will be seen, gives one pig to a little more than four acres of land. The breeds kept in Denmark are mostly of British origin.

It is said that in the island of Jersey it has been the invariable custom for generations never to use a bull without seeing his dam, and being satisfied as to her yield of milk and butter, and that it is to this rule the superior excellence of the Jersey as a dairy cow is largely due. This same principle could well be carried into the selection of other kinds of sires. The influence of the sire's dam is often very great in the progeny.

On account of the shortage in other feeds in England this year, almost all of the agricultural papers have been publishing warnings to farmers against allowing cattle to feed upon acorns. It seems that during a dry year a large number of acorns are generally produced upon the oak trees and the stock are rather fond of these. A few of them taken with considerable amounts of other feeds are not injurious, but when the other feed is scarce and they are eaten in excess, the animals are liable to be poisoned.

From Australia comes the information that a very satisfactory process of tattooing young calves has been found, which answers almost all the purposes of the hot branding iron. It has also the merit of being more humane and of not disfiguring the hide. The tattooing is done on the inside of the calf's ear. Of course, the process is intended for use on the farm rather than on the range, and is calculated to be of benefit to the breeder of a large number of pure bred calves which are all about the same color markings. Especially in a Jersey herd would it be of benefit.

Jersey Cattle AND Berkshire Hogs

Pure bred Stock for Sale
RICE SHEPPARD - Strathcona, Alta

Suthwyn Farm Oxford Downs

I am now offering for sale fifteen or twenty Oxford Down rams of the choicest breeding. These contain the best rams I have ever placed on the market. Sired by a ram from the flock of P. Arkell & Sons, that never took less than first prize wherever shown both in the east and west. Write at once. A. Baxter, Box 31, Louise Bridge, Man.

Holstein Dairy Farm

Home of Favorit 10th Beauty.

Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. Farm 8 miles from Winnipeg and 1 1/2 miles from Bergen Station, main line C.P.R. Correspondence solicited and inspection of herd invited.

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Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Suffolk Down Sheep, and Tamworth and Yorkshire hogs. Stock always for sale.

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MOUNT ROYAL STOCK FARM

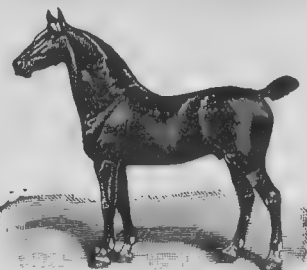
Shorthorn Bull, Crimson Flash, 2-yrs. old, by Prince Royal, for sale. Females for sale in the spring.

H. O. AYEARST
Mount Royal - Man.

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Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba

Under the authority of Secs. 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 of the Veterinary Association Act, 1880 (53 Vic. Chap. 60), the following persons only are entitled to practice as Veterinary Surgeons in the Province of Manitoba, or to collect fees for services rendered as such:—

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Barry, W. H.	Cartwright.
Bescoby, B.	Winnipeg
Bonnett, J. C.	Snowflake.
Bowman, E.	Gladstone.
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Lawson, R.	Shoal Lake.
Lee, W. H. T.	Minto.
Leslie, W.	Melita.
Lipsett, J. H.	Elliot.
Little, C.	Winnipeg.
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Little, W.	Boissevain.
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Manchester, W.	Wawanesa.
Marshall, R. J.	Oak Lake.
Martin, W. E.	Winnipeg.
Martin, S. T.	Winnipeg.
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McChesney, D. H.	Napinka.
McDonald, J. A.	Kenton.
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McGilvray, J.	Winnipeg.
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Munn, J. A.	Carman.
Ovens, Hugh	Swan River.
Part, J. H.	Swan River.
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Young, J. M.	Rapid City.

The practice of the veterinary profession in Manitoba by any other person is in direct contravention of the statute, and renders him liable to prosecution.

FREDERICK TORRANCE, Registrar

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Gestation Table for Pig Breeder.

A gestation table is always a convenient thing, especially if it is cut out and pasted either in the live stock record books or about the stable. The one we publish below is for swine breeders. It shows at a glance when a sow will be due to farrow if bred on any day in the year. The table is very simple, and is based on a computation of 16 weeks of pregnancy. We simply find the date when the sow was served, and the date immediately to the right is the date when she is due to farrow. For instance, if the sow was served February 1, she is due May 24; is served, May 24, she is due September 13.

Feb	May	Sept.	Jan	Apr.	Aug.	Dec	Mar	July	Nov.	Feb	June	Oct.	Jan.
1	24	13	3	25	15	5	27	17	6	26	18	8	28
2	25	14	4	26	16	6	28	18	7	27	19	9	29
3	26	15	5	27	17	7	29	19	8	28	20	10	30
4	27	16	6	28	18	8	30	20	9	29	21	11	31
5	28	17	7	29	19	9	31	21	10	30	22	12	Feb. 1
6	29	18	8	30	20	10	Apr 1	22	11	3	23	13	2
7	30	19	9	May 1	21	11	2	23	12	4	24	14	3
8	31	20	10	2	22	12	3	24	13	5	25	15	4
9	June 1	21	11	3	23	13	4	25	14	6	26	16	5
10	2	22	12	4	24	14	5	26	15	7	27	17	6
11	3	23	13	5	25	15	6	27	16	8	28	18	7
12	4	24	14	6	26	16	7	28	17	9	29	19	8
13	5	25	15	7	27	17	8	29	18	10	30	20	9
14	6	26	16	8	28	18	9	30	19	11	July 1	21	10
15	7	27	17	9	29	19	10	31	20	12	2	22	11
16	8	28	18	10	30	20	11	Aug. 1	21	13	3	23	12
17	9	29	19	11	31	21	12	2	22	14	4	24	13
18	10	30	20	12	Sept. 1	22	13	3	23	15	5	25	14
19	11	1	21	13	2	23	14	4	24	16	6	26	15
20	12	2	22	14	3	24	15	5	25	17	7	27	16
21	13	3	23	15	4	25	16	6	26	18	8	28	17
22	14	4	24	16	5	26	17	7	27	19	9	29	18
23	15	5	25	17	6	27	18	8	28	20	10	30	19
24	16	6	26	18	7	28	19	9	29	21	11	Nov. 1	20
25	17	7	27	19	8	29	20	10	30	22	12	2	21
26	18	8	28	20	9	30	21	11	1	23	13	3	22
27	19	9	29	21	10	31	22	12	2	24	14	4	23
28	20	10	30	22	11	Jan. 1	23	13	3	25	15	5	24
29	21	11	31	23	12	2	24	14	4	26	16	6	25

Exercise Necessary to Proper Growth in Pigs.

For a number of years experiments in pig feeding have been conducted by the Illinois Experiment Station. That these experiments have been very successful is indicated by the fact that the method of feeding developed as a result of them has given forty per cent. greater gain in live weight than was produced by old feeding methods. One of the points emphasized by the results of these experiments is that it is necessary that pigs should have plenty of exercise if they are to attain the maximum amount of growth. A report upon these experiments follows:—

"A fact that has recently been determined indicates that the influence of exercise upon the functional activities of a pig is an important factor. Hence the lack of exercise is a handicap to the fall pig because during the winter on account of cold weather not so much exercise is usually taken as in the summer, except during very hot periods. For maximum and most economical production it seems absolutely necessary for the young and

growing pig to have an abundance of exercise. Its chief value seems to be in the influence it exerts upon the respiratory and digestive functions.

"If pigs are changed, from lots where they have had considerable exercise to lots where they do not have so much, their feed must be correspondingly reduced. Hence they will also make smaller and usually more expensive gains. If the weather conditions are such—as, for instance, when it is very cold—that the pig does not take the usual amount of exercise, the ration should also be reduced correspondingly.

"The marked benefit derived from pasturage is attributed to the fact that in grazing the pigs get the needed exercise which stimulates the functions of respiration, digestion, and metabolism, thus enabling them to utilize

larger and more economical gains from a given quantity of feed, grain, and pasture combined when they have exercise than when they have no exercise."

The Golden Fleece of Australia.

The pastoral industry in Australia, which now gives a total annual yield to a value of upwards of £50,000,000 sterling, has made even greater headway than grain growing, and the sheep, which in 1860 numbered 20 millions, are now little, if anything, short of 100 millions.

The pastoral industry knows some ups and downs, but on the whole it is remarkably prosperous. Each decade has found the Australian pastures capable of carrying more stock, and prices for wool and beef and mutton have seldom been higher than in the past few years. This grand industry is to a very large extent carried on in the wide inland country where the rainfall is light. But with the multiplication of light lines of railway, more and more attention to feed and water conservation, and the slow but steady expansion of irrigation schemes, the raising of sheep and cattle and horses is becoming each year more profitable, and more uniform in its returns.

A feature of the pastoral industry in recent years is the export of beef and mutton to London. These exports, which are the beginning of a very large and important trade for the Australian stock owner, already have an annual value of upwards of £2,000,000.

It is advisable to give horses water whenever they need it, or care for it. a small amount at a time. They will require a considerable amount in a day, from 60 to 70 lbs., according to the weather and the work they are doing.



WHEN YOUR HORSE GOES LAME

—When he develops a Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone or any other lameness—don't risk losing him through neglect—don't run just as great a risk by experimenting with unknown remedies—don't pay a big veterinary bill. Use

Kendall's Spavin Cure

and cure it quickly and safely without a scar or mark. Read what W. W. Brown of Content, Ala., writes—
"I have used your Spavin Cure for years and have completely cured Foot Rot in my herd of cattle and Splints and Spavins on horses. I find that it cures wherever it is faithfully applied.
Thousands of other horse owners have had the same experience. For about 40 years Kendall's Spavin Cure has been the old reliable remedy. It has saved millions of dollars for horse owners. Go to your druggist—get a couple of bottles to keep on hand. Price \$1 per bottle—6 bottles for \$5. Ask him also for free book 'Realise on the Horse'—or write direct to us.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls,
Vermont,
U.S.A.

SAVE-THE-HORSE



Vernal, Miss., July 3rd, 1911.
Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. — Your remedy cost me \$5 and I wouldn't take \$50 for the results. I used nearly one bottle on a bone spavin and worked and plowed with my mare all the time. Does just what you say it will. J. S. McKee.

EXPERT VETERINARY ADVICE FREE Describe your case. We'll advise frankly and clearly what to do. Give you benefit of 10 years' success in treatment of every character of cases.

\$5 a bottle, with binding contract to refund money. Send for COPY, BOOKLET and LETTERS, from Bankers, Farmers and Business men on every kind of case. Permanently Cures Bone and Bog Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Shoe Bolt, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express prepaid. Troy Chemical Company, 148 Van Horn Street, Toronto, Ont., and Binghamton, N. Y.

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You will consistently get better prices and better treatment. We have been established here for 47 years and this is your guarantee that the best house to deal with is

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WRITE FOR OUR PRICE LISTS

Holstein Cattle For Sale

Several two-year-old and one-year-old heifers, heifer calves and bull calves. Prices to suit the times.

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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

Urticaria.

A. S., Carey, Man.—“One-year-old colt had been running out all day and stabled at night. Castrated six weeks previous, but all healed up. Came in at night as well as usual, but two hours after we found him literally covered with lumps as large as eggs, his head swollen nearly twice natural size, nostrils, lips and eyes worst, breathing with great difficulty. Tried to give him oil, but he could not swallow. Lumps got larger, especially on under parts. In morning was a little better, and in three days was all right. Could it be poison?”

Answer.—This was certainly a bad case and it is seldom the disease occurs with such severity. Generally the lumps are flat swellings on the skin, and vary from the size of a cent to two or three inches in diameter. They appear with suddenness and are gone just as abruptly, seldom leaving any trace behind. The exact cause is unknown, but is supposed to be closely connected with the diet. In mankind, a similar condition will appear in susceptible persons when they have eaten some special kind of food. One person may have an attack after eating oysters, for instance, while another suffers after indulging in strawberries, etc. In horses, some unknown weed in the hay may possibly be the cause.

Kicking.

N. C. Ruetz, Gull Lake, Sask.—“Have an extra good milch cow in excellent condition. She has always been very quiet, but of late she kicks when being milked, as if in great pain.”

Answer.—It is a difficult question to decide—whether the cow kicks because the milking hurts her, or just from pure “cussedness.” At this distance, we cannot help you to find out, and can only advise you to investigate. Try whether the kicking occurs only when a particular teat is being handled, and examine the udder for tenderness, or for itchiness of the skin. If no cause can be found, you will have to use some means of restraint, such as tying the legs together, while milking.

Chronic Cough.

Subscriber, Ruddell, Sask.—“Horse, 12-years-old, got a very dry cough. Coughs mostly after drinking or when stopped after pulling. Works all right. Is in good shape. Can see nothing wrong except the cough.”

Answer.—Dampen his feed with a little water before feeding him so as to prevent any dust from irritating his throat. Give a level teaspoonful of tartar emetic twice a day.

Pneumonia.

Farmer, Nanton, Alta.—“I have been troubled with sick horses lately. One had the trouble about three months ago, and I nearly lost her, and another took it two weeks ago and had it bad. Now another has it and seems to be the worst. They start with a cough, get dumpish, then become stiff and hate to move, groan sometimes when moved, as though in pain, are short in the wind, and grunt. In a few days a little discharge runs from the nose, yellowish in color. The one that has it now is very short in the breath, and

it sounds as though the lungs were clogged up, ears hang down, and when sick she stands all the time. I have been giving tar, aconite and oil, and applying mustard.”

Answer.—Some forms of pneumonia are infectious and your stable seems to have become infected so that one horse after another has taken the disease. You should disinfect it by a thorough cleaning up. Brush off the walls and ceiling, scrub out mangers and feed boxes with soap and boiling water, and burn all rubbish. Then whitewash, using one pound crude carbolic to five gallons of wash. Treat sick animals by placing in a loose box, blanket well, and feed on bran mash and hay. Give one good application of mustard to the sides and don't pour down a lot of medicine. A little saltpetre dissolved in the drinking water, and half a teaspoonful of aconite three times a day, should be all that is necessary. Don't expect a quick recovery; eight days to a fortnight is usual.

Raising a Foal.

Subscriber, Deloraine, Man.—“Thoroughbred colt foaled Sept. 26. Mother died when a few days old. Have him in box stall with a cow. He sucks her and we milk the cow and feed him through the day and put a little brown sugar in milk. Seems to be growing, but is very poor. Is there anything else we could give him with the milk?”

Answer.—The cow's milk is all right for him, but he does not seem to be getting enough of it, and you had better help it out by adding some thin oatmeal gruel to it. This is made just like oatmeal porridge, but is much thinner. Be sure and boil it well and put a little salt in it.

Scratches.

Horse Lover, Manitoba.—“Mare, four-years-old, has been bothered with what appears to be scratches. Last winter was very bad, and all this summer has stocked up in legs if not working steadily and breaks out in small sores down leg and around fetlock. Sweats profusely in spots after working. Very poor in flesh, appetite good. She gets one full gallon of heavy oats three times a day, and the best of timothy hay. Weight about 1,500.”

Answer.—You are overfeeding the mare and should cut down to two gallons a day and a moderate amount of hay. Bathe the leg with the following lotion: Carbolic acid, half an ounce; sugar of lead, an ounce; soft water, one quart. Apply twice a day.

Result of a Sliver.

A. F., Cramersburg, Sask.—“Six-year-old horse ran away in June last and got a sliver in his hind leg. I got part of it out the same night. Two weeks after I made a trip of 160 miles in three days and then got the other part of the sliver out. Bathing the sore with carbolic acid and hot water and Minard's liniment on the leg swelling. At last the sore closed and the swelling went down. Now I notice when the horse is standing in the stable the leg swells up. When working, the swelling goes down. It seems to be sore where the sliver went in.”

Answer.—The long journey with part of the sliver in the leg did not do it any good and probably injured the tissues so that they easily get sore and swell up. Would advise a blister to the part.

Contracted Tendons.

R. B., Kenville, Man.—1. Mare, about 15 years old, got bent over on front pastern from being hobbled in pasture. How can I straighten it? 2. What is the best thing to do for a ringbone that has come on this last year? When is the best time to feed oats to horses—oats or hay first?”

Answer.—1. This may require an operation on the tendons, but you might try to stretch them by applying a long toed shoe to that foot. Lower the heel as much as it will stand and leave the toe of the hoof long. 2. Firing is the best treatment for a ringbone, but you may try what a good



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blister will do. Repeat the blister every two weeks until you have blistered it three times. 3. Feed hay first, then oats.

Kicked on Stifle.

D. J. S., Alberta.—“Horse was kicked on stifle. Little lame for a few days and there was a little puff left. Was kicked two years ago and he favored that foot a little in the stable. Lately is a little lame.”

Answer.—This is a case of old standing and may be difficult to cure. Apply a blister over the part and repeat in two weeks.

Rheumatism.

B. A. R. B., Carmel, Sask.—“Ox after resting about one month, becomes stiff in hind quarters, and after lying down, is very much troubled when driven to rise. Feeds well and is apparently well in all other respects.”

Answer.—The ox is rheumatic. Keep him warm and give half an ounce of salicylic acid twice a day for a week.

Feeding Young Pigs.

H. K., East Bay, Man.—“1. When short of milk, what is a good substitute for same for young pigs? They appear to have weaned themselves, and we are now feeding a slop of thin milk and chop, besides which they run in rape all day. 2. We have a 2-year-old filly that has a slight but defined swelling about three or four inches forward of where the sheath would be in a horse. I am told this is a rupture, but have good reason for doubting. 3. Two calves persist in sucking each other,

especially after feeding. Is this harmful and how can they be broken of it? 4. At what age would it be advisable to breed above mentioned filly?”

Answer.—1. Use any kind of meal, made into a thin porridge with boiling water or cooked for a little while. 2. If this is a rupture, you should be able to press the swelling up into the belly through the small opening in the wall. Try this and if you find it is a rupture, get a veterinary surgeon to operate on it in the spring. 3. This is a bad habit, but will not do the calves any harm. 4. Don't breed her until three years old, or, better, four.

Swamp Fever.

A. G., Manitoba.—“We have no vet. here and I have lost three valuable horses lately, another will die shortly, and I have a valuable stallion which I am afraid will get the same disease. Those that have died were not working since seeding, and were well fed (one gallon of oats every meal, and out in the pasture during the day time). They were failing all the time until death. They were skeletons—no blood and weak, they lay down and died without any struggle. The one sick now is weak and getting poor. She has no strength left; good appetite (ravenous), drinks quite a lot, and urinates often. The stallion is a high life, 8-year-old horse. He has had a good season. I took him off the road on July 15, turned him into a large shed, reduced his oats to half a gallon twice a day, with good hay. I did not take him out of his shed for three weeks, but he could hardly stand, and he was refusing his oats and feed. He seems to be in pain, getting restless on his hind legs, moving them frequently,

putting them both forward and standing quite humpback. He could hardly walk. I gave him saltpeter for three days, then he was apparently O.K., but he has failed in flesh quite a lot. I have worked him ever since at light work, but two weeks ago the same symptoms reappeared during three days. He got over it, but he is getting poor in flesh, although his appetite is good."

Answer.—This very serious and usually fatal disease is one of the most difficult and discouraging that the veterinarian is called on to treat. How it originates is still unknown, but experiment has proved that it can be transferred from one horse to another by injecting the blood of the sick one into the other. This only proves that the disease is communicable, but does not disclose the manner in which it spreads on the farm. It is probable, however, that flies or other blood sucking insects are responsible for this. The fact that it is more prevalent in the summer months makes this probable. As to treating your stallion, you should not work him nor let him take much exercise, but keep him as quiet as possible in the stable. Feed him well, but don't let him eat too much hay. Twice a day, give him five grains of arsenic and two drachms of quinine. If he won't take this in his feed, put it on his tongue with a spoon after feeding him.

Bad Water.

C. D., Muenster, Sask.—"Mare, four-year-old, in foal. When standing in stable she urinates often in small quantity. Urine is usually white, but sometimes clear. When working in the field, never stops to pass water. Feed oats and hay. She eats well and is in fairly good flesh. At times when standing in the stable she stamps her hind feet. has always been nervous and of high life. Water for drinking is hard and alkali."

Answer.—The alkali water is the cause of the mare's trouble. Get a pound of dilute hydrochloric acid and give a teaspoonful in each pail of drinking water.

Chicago International.

The Chicago International Live Stock Exposition occurs this year from Dec. 2 to Dec 9. This is always an event of great interest, and, year by year, a number of our leading stockmen are in attendance. Besides the exposition, very important sales of the beef breeds of cattle are held, and also there are large sales of horses. The educational features of the International are always lavish, and we should be pleased to know that a number of our readers intend to take in the International this year.

Notes from the Old Country.

Big Prices for Shorthorns.—A Wild Criticism of Canadian Farming.—Recurrence of Foot and Mouth Disease.

From our Special Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, Oct. 14, 1911.

The annual event of the Shorthorn world, and one of the most outstanding sales of cattle of any breed, is that held each autumn at Collynie, Aberdeenshire, the farm occupied by Mr. William Duthie, the Shorthorn king. The Collynie sale forms one of a week's series among the herds of Aberdeenshire, a county so closely associated with Shorthorn history. Along with the Collynie consignment, which consists entirely of bull and heifer calves, is invariably sold a group of calves from the famous herd of Uppermill, formerly owned by the late W. S. Marr, and now in the hands of John Marr.

Owing to another outbreak of foot and mouth disease in England, this time in Somersetshire, Scotland had again to suffer from the closing of Irish ports to all cattle or sheep from across the Channel. There were, however, a large contingent of Irish breeders represented, and at least one Canadian visitor,

was a buyer at one of the other sales of the week's series. As is known the world over, any records for fancy prices in the Shorthorn world which are worth holding, are in Mr. Duthie's keeping. At this year's sale, if he did not break any of his previous records, he at least had the satisfaction of an average of £243, 10s, 7d (about \$1,200), for 15 bull calves, surely a return enough to make the ordinary breeders envious. High as is this average, however, it falls considerably below that realized at last year's sale—£378, 8s, 2d, for 18 bull calves, or the 1907 average of £409, 16s, 3d, for 17 bull calves, which, so far, is the record for the breed. The top price of this year's sale was £525, paid in two instances. The buyers were both Scottish breeders, J. McWilliam, Garbity (whose son is manager at King George's royal farm at Windsor), and Messrs. Peterkin, Dinglaso, Rosshire. Mr. McWilliam's purchase was a beautiful roan, son of the Collynie Proud Victor, and of the Beauty family. Messrs. Peterkin's purchase was a red, Collynie Storm King, by Danesfield Storm King, and full brother to the 1,050 guinea calf of last year's sale, the white bull, Snowstorm. J. Douglas Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, who is reputed to be one of the wealthiest patrons of the breed in Scotland, bought another bull calf, a roan by Royal Prince, at 430 guineas, while for 420 guineas an English breeder, W. M. Cozalet, Kent, secured one by Collynie Commodore. Other high figures for bull calves were 360 and 350 guineas, paid respectively by Mr. Raphael, Porter's Park, and, the Honorable Claud Portman, Goldicote.

For the heifer calves, 19 of which average £ 124, 3s, 6d, the highest price was 260 guineas, paid, as in the case of the bull calves, in two instances. The buyers were A. W. Hickling, Adbolton, a well-known English horse breeder, and W. Veitch, Duch-lage. Lord Lovat, of Beaufort Castle, Rosshire, took another heifer calf at 210 guineas. Among Mr. Marr's consignment from Uppermill, the top price was 120 guineas.

Breeders of Shorthorns will readily appreciate what a profitable business cattle breeding is in the hands of William Duthie, when he can, with such consistency, command averages reaching as high as £409. The achievement is all the more noteworthy when it is considered that the breeder who can sell off his surplus stock as calves at these remunerative figures runs little if any risks. Of course, Mr. Duthie is also a plucky buyer. At one of the week's sales, held prior to his own, he bought a yearling bull, Broadhooks Pride 4th, from Lord Lovat's group, at 300 guineas. Among the buyers at this week's sale was Mr. Mitchell, Canada, who secured a promising Mayflower bull at 180 guineas, and another at 70 guineas. The sales were also noteworthy this year on account of the dispersion of a noted herd, Tillygreig, owned by George Walker, one of the Aberdeenshire breeders. At this event the top price for females was 105 guineas paid for an Augusta cow by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie. The Earl of Powis bought Prince Jubilant, one of the stock bulls, for 110 guineas.

Some irresponsible remarks uttered by a Mr. R. E. Gibson, member of the Somerset (England) Agricultural Instruction Committee, have been receiving considerable publicity here. Speaking on the Somerset agricultural inspector's report on his recent visit to Canada, he is reported to have said that "he had little faith in Canadian farming methods. Lack of sheep was telling against the land's retention of fertility. Whilst farmers were using up at a great rate all the virgin soil, in a comparatively short space of time Canada, from the agricultural point of view, would go to the dogs." Unfortunately it is such wild statements which receive the widest circulation. Although the remarks were delivered in the south of England, they have found their way into the columns of all the leading Scottish newspapers.

As indicated at the outset of this



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letter, we have been troubled with still another, though comparatively slight, outbreak of foot and mouth disease. The worst feature of the present outbreak is that foreign hay or other feeding stuffs cannot be blamed. Enquiry has shown that none of that material was imported into the county affected, Somerset. Infected cattle were mostly grazing, and it is believed that milch cows also suffered from the dreaded trouble. The cause, however, has not yet been traced. Meantime, Ireland has again closed her ports to cross-channel live stock traffic. How much trade in live stock has been lost owing to these unfortunate recurring outbreaks, will perhaps never be estimated.

A report comes from Toronto that the Canadian Pacific Railway is likely to electrify its mountain sections. Anyone who has ever travelled over the C.P.R. through the mountains and has noticed the tremendous amount of water power going to waste there, while, at the same time, two or three engines are tugging on a small train trying to get it up some heavy slope, will wonder why the company has not installed electric power before this.

The annual wood famine has struck the city of Winnipeg. Tamarac in 4-foot lengths is selling at \$9 per cord.

Entries for the International Live Stock Exposition closed on November 1st.

The second annual Toronto Fat Stock Show will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on December 11 and 12. There are departments for cattle, sheep, lambs and hogs. C. F. Topping, Toronto, is the secretary.

A recent despatch from Milwaukee, Wis., says:—"The price of \$6,000 for a calf, agreed upon between W. H. Tichenor, of Oconomowoc, Wis., and F. L. Ames, of North Easton, Mass., is probably the highest on record. The peculiar feature of the contract is that the calf is as yet unborn though the visit of the stork to the stall of the famous "Dolly Dimple" is expected in the near future. Dolly is considered the most valuable Guernsey cow in the world, and has attracted a great deal of attention at the International Dairy show here. Well-posted dairymen declare the price is a record breaker."

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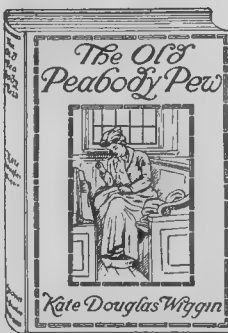


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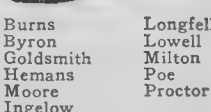
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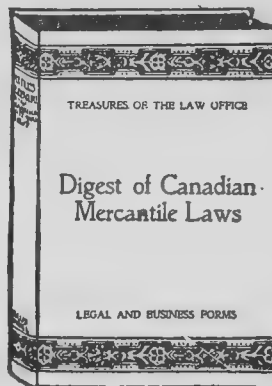
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A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good things ne'er be said
Of a friend till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your
heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone.
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in
prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a stricken brother's eyes,
Share them—and thus by your sharing
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh is rippling
Thro' the sunshine on his face,
Share it—'tis the wise man's saying:
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the
mirth,
In which an honest laugh finds birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out bravely, truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Why should brother workman, dear,
Falter for a word of cheer?

The Broadening of the Mind.

By Ellis Parker Butler.

S. Potts and Daniel, his aged chore boy, had just hitched up a livery rig for a drummer, who wished to drive up to Clarence to get an order, if possible, from the sole store there, and Daniel stood watching the rig disappear up the road. He turned to S. Potts with a wrinkle of mild discontent on his brow.

"What's the matter now, Daniel?" asked S. Potts. "What's ailing that poor, weak head of yours now?"

"It was just thinking about travel, S. Potts," said Daniel meekly. "I was just thinking how odd it was that I ain't ever travelled none. I've been chore boy in this here livery stable over twenty years, S. Potts, and every week for them 20 years I've hitched up three rigs or more for drummers to drive up to Clarence—how many rigs does that make, S. Potts?"

"Three times fifty-two makes one hundred and fifty-six," said S. Potts, "and twenty times that makes—well, it makes above three thousand rigs, Daniel, and it seems to me that you do it worse every time. Was that what you was thinking?"

"No," Daniel said apologetically. "I was thinking how I have hitched up all them rigs to go to Clarence, and I ain't ever been there myself. You tell me frequent that I ain't right bright, don't you, S. Potts?"

"I do, Daniel," said S. Potts, frankly. "For your own good I let you know you are stupid and narrow minded."

"I know it, S. Potts," said the old man gratefully, "and I ought to thank you for it more often than what I do. It is kind of you, S. Potts. But I was wondering if mebbly travel wasn't what I needed to broaden out my mind. I was wondering if, mebbly, I was to hitch up a rig some day and drive up to Clarence and back, it would make me broader minded. Seems like I heard tell once

how travel broadened out the mind, S. Potts."

The old man looked at S. Potts anxiously and with a feeling somewhat like deceit, for the truth was that he had felt a sudden desire to travel, to see new scenes and to journey forth into the world—as far as Clarence. Clarence was but five miles from Kilo, but to Daniel it was an unknown and foreign land, and he awaited S. Potts' words with tremendous eagerness.

"Daniel," said S. Potts with solemnity as he seated himself upon an upturned bushel basket, "you set down on that box and listen to me. Do you know how far it is up to Clarence and back?"

"Ten mile, S. Potts," said Daniel, taking the seat S. Potts had indicated, and rubbing his rheumatic knees as they bent to the sitting angle.

"Ten mile," agreed S. Potts. "And if you was to start out to travel enough to do that brains of yours any good you'd have to travel sixty thousand mile. That's the very least that would do a head like yours any good, Daniel. Ten mile wouldn't make you no brighter. All ten mile of travel would do to you would be to confuse your mind all up and get you excited, and mebbly give you the brain fever. Not that you'd have brain fever hard, Daniel. You ain't got enough brain to have much fever in. But your brain ain't much good now, and you can't afford to take many chances with it or you won't have none at all. Who told you travel broadened out the mind?"

"You did, S. Potts," said Daniel, "you said it twelve year ago, that time you got back from Chicago."

"Well, mebbly I did," admitted S. Potts, "but I had in mind a brain like mine, Daniel, not the kind you've got. Some brains is like India rubber, and that's the kind I've got, and them brains can widen out and broaden, and it does them good. A man like me, Daniel, gets his brain fastened down tight in a place like Kilo here, and when he gets on a train and journeys off to Chicago one end of his brain journeys off with him and one end is stuck fast here, and as the train goes along his brain stretches out like a sheet of India rubber, and broadens out and stretches out, and when he gets to Chicago he pins one end of his brain down there by looking around and seeing the sights and observing the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Then when he comes back to Kilo he has what you may call a broadened mind—his mind is stretched out like a rubber sheet all the way from Kilo to Chicago, and it stays stretched. That's what broadening the mind means, Daniel. And then mebbly he takes ahold of another corner of his India rubber mind and journeys off to New York with it, and stretches it out in that direction, and again he takes ahold of another end and journeys off to San Francisco, and another end and journeys off to New Orleans. By that time he has got his mind so broadened out that it covers the whole United States. Them is the kind of minds that travel broadens, Daniel. I've got that kind of a mind—the India rubber kind."

"Ain't all minds the same kind, S. Potts?" asked Daniel. "Ain't mine an India rubber mind, too?"

"And another kind of mine," said S. Potts, ignoring Daniel's question, "is like a leather strap. If a man has that kind of mine it don't hurt him to travel but it don't do him no good. A mind that is like a leather strap can travel but it can't broaden out. If you fasten down one end of a leather strap mind in Kilo, good and fast, and take hold of the other end, and start to travel, your travel ends up right when you come to the end of your natural born length of the strap. Like as if you was a billy-goat fastened to a post with a leather strap, Daniel. A billy-goat that is fastened that way can get a good start, and start off lickety-split for foreign lands, but when he gets to the end of the strap he stops sudden and goes head over heels and lights, plump! on his back. And, contrary, if the end of the strap is loose a man can go travelling all over the world and drag his leather strap mind after him, and when he gets back home his leather strap mind ain't

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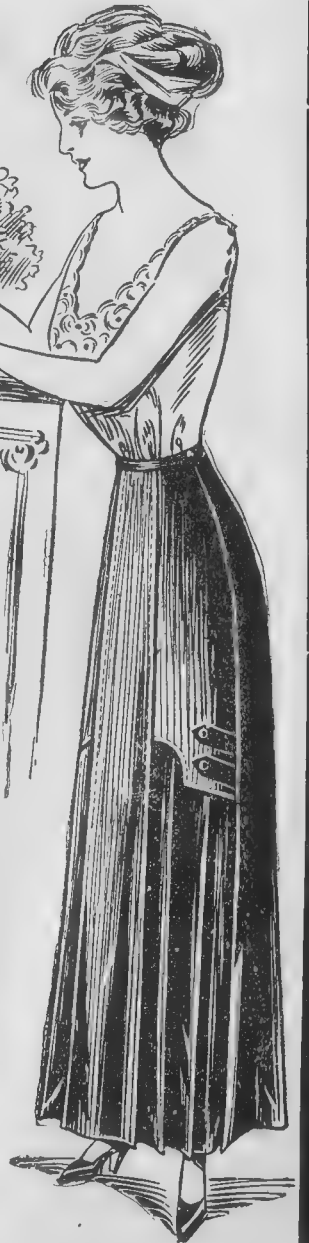
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broadened out nor lengthened out an inch. Mebbly it is rounded off some on the edges from dragging 'round so far, but it ain't broadened."

"I guess, S. Potts," said Daniel, "I guess that's the kind of mind I've got—a leather strap mind."

"And then," said S. Potts, not heeding Daniel's words, "there's another kind of mind, Daniel, and that's the kind of mind you've got. That kind of mind, as near as I can study out, is like a piece of potato peel. It ain't got no strength to begin with, and the older it gets the dryer and more brittle it gets and, after one end gets glued down in one place, it is mortal sin to try to tote a mind like that around the country. A mind like that won't stretch out and broaden out like an India rubber mind, and it ain't tough like a leather strap mind. It can't stand much without breaking all to pieces. You can't fasten one end of a potato peel down in one place and take ahold of the other end and go journeying off without busting that potato peel all to pieces. And you can't take and carry a potato peel around and expect to some back home with it in good shape. It's liable to get soft and squashy, or rancid, or dry up to powder and blow away. Travel is exciting, Daniel, and a potato peel ain't built to stand excitement. The more excited a potato peel gets the worse off it is. A potato peel hasn't the right kind of constitution to travel around with. It can't profit by what it sees. Did you ever hear of a potato peel being sea sick, Daniel?"

tell if they was potato peels or crushed strawberries."

Daniel sat awhile, letting this wisdom and its warning sink into his potato-peel mind.

"Well, S. Potts," he said at length, "there ain't no question but you're right, like you always are, but if a mind is like a potato peel, and if travelling up to Clarence does all that to it, why—why, a potato peel ain't of much value anyway, S. Potts. It wouldn't be much loss, anyway, and mebbly it might enjoy the trip, S. Potts."

"If it come back all mushed up, and begun to get mouldy, and fermentation set in, and it got plumb useless?" said S. Potts.

"Why, yes," said Daniel, meekly, "mebbly it might enjoy it. Mebbly it might enjoy the travelling anyway—mebbly it might broaden out unexpected."

"Daniel," said S. Potts, "how long have you chored in this livery stable and handled horses?"

"Going on twenty-one year, S. Potts," said Daniel promptly.

"You have handled horses twenty year and over," said S. Potts, nodding his head. "How many legs has a horse got, Daniel?"

The old man looked up at S. Potts in surprise.

"Why—why—" he stammered. "A horse has got four legs, S. Potts. That's the number of legs a horse has got."

"Four legs," repeated S. Potts. "Now, just pretend you was on your travels,



Daniel stood watching the Rig Disappear up the Road.

"No, S. Potts," said Daniel, "I never did."

"Of course not," said S. Potts, "and the reason is that it ain't natural for potato peels to take sea voyages. They stay at home. Did you ever see big headlines in a paper telling of a potato peel being killed in a railroad wreck? Did you?"

"No, S. Potts," admitted Daniel, "I never did."

"Because they have better sense than to go gallivanting around the country on trains," said S. Potts triumphantly. "Potato peels is domestic by nature, and stay at home. And did you ever hear of a potato peel, after it had kept one job as chore-boy in a livery stable for twenty years, and all that time had the advantages of the conversation and help and words of a human cyclopedium like your friend S. Potts—"

"No, S. Potts," began Daniel, but the lean hostler stopped him with a motion of his hand.

"I ask you," said S. Potts, "did you ever hear of a potato peel, after all them years and all them advantages, hitching up a buggy, and taking reins in hand, and go driving off to Clarence to be broadened out? I don't say, Daniel," continued S. Potts, "that potato peels has never done it. I don't pretend to know all about potato peels. Mebbly there has been potato peels done that very thing. I don't deny it, Daniel; but what I do say is that if potato peels has done it they come back home to their nice, comfortable job as chore-boy in a livery stable all crumpled up, and busted and chewed up till you couldn't

and you go back in the stable and count the legs on a horse, and come back and let me know how many legs it has got."

Daniel, puzzled and ill at ease, arose and walked back into the stable. He paused at the stall of the first horse and counted its legs. He made them four, but his long experience with S. Potts had taught him to distrust his own eyes and other faculties, and he counted the legs again. There were still four, but he went on to the next stall and counted the legs of that horse. He counted the legs of all the horses, bending down and touching each leg. There was no doubt about it—a horse had four legs, neither more nor less. He went back to S. Potts with the news.

"Well, Daniel?" asked S. Potts, with an air of patient martyrdom.

"Seems to me, S. Potts," said Daniel, uneasily, "that a horse has got—near as I can tell—four legs."

"If you was a stranger and was visiting this here livery stable to see the sights and broaden out your mind, that is what you'd say, is it?" enquired S. Potts. "You'd say them horses back there each had just four legs? That's all the legs you'd see on them horses is it? Four legs apiece?"

"Yes, S. Potts," said Daniel, with growing assurance. "Four legs apiece."

"Well, then," said S. Potts, triumphantly, "how has looking at them horses broadened your potato peel mind any? What good has travelling done to you? Ain't you always been used to seeing horses with four legs apiece? And here you come travelling and all the legs you see on these strange foreign horses is

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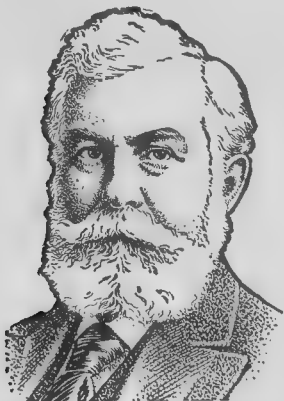
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four legs apiece. You might better have
stayed at home, and saved expense, and
looked at your own livery stable's four-
legged horses."

"But, S. Potts," pleaded the old man,
"nobody can't see more than four legs
on a horse that ain't got but four."

"Not if he's only got a potato peel
mind, or a leather strap mind, Daniel,"
said S. Potts. "Them minds can't
broaden out to enjoy travel, like an
India-rubber mind like mine can. To
enjoy travel and broaden by it you've
got to look at things different from
what you do at home. Now, your
mind don't get no advantage by look-
ing at them horses. You don't look at
them in the proper spirit. When I look
at them I stretch out my India-rub-
ber mind and I say, 'Whatho! foreign
horses! Well, them is wonderful horses!
See them legs, now! Why, our home
horses didn't have but four legs and
these has—let me see—there's two in
front, and two behind: that's four legs.
And, two on each side; that makes
eight legs. And one on each corner;
that makes twelve legs. These here
foreign twelve-legged horses is wonder-
ful!' That's what I say when I see
'em, Daniel."

"But, S. Potts," said Daniel, "a horse
ain't got but four legs—"

"Ain't a horse got two legs in front,
and two behind?" asked S. Potts.

"Yes," said Daniel.

"Well, ain't a horse got two legs on
its off side and two on its 'nigh side?"
asked S. Potts.

"Yes," admitted Daniel reluctantly.

"And ain't a horse got a leg on each
corner?" asked S. Potts triumphantly.

"Yes, but—" Daniel hesitated.

"Well, that makes twelve, to an
India-rubber mind that is on its travels
and is willing and able to broaden out,"
said S. Potts. "After an India-rubber
mind has travelled it sees all horses
with twelve legs, and can't under-
stand how it ever thought horses had
only four legs. If a mind ain't cap-
able of stretching that way it hadn't
ought to travel—it's a leather strap
mind or a potato peel mind, and try-
ing to see twelve legs where it can't
see but four is liable to give it brain
fever and make it bilious and wobbly."

"I guess mebbly I'd better not drive
up to Clarence this year, S. Potts,"
said Daniel with a sigh.

"Well, it wouldn't hardly be safe,
with that mind of your'n," said S.
Potts. "It's so shriveled up it would be
pretty sure to pulverize if it tried to
broaden."

S. Potts had forgotten the conversa-
tion when, a week later, Daniel
who had worn an unusually serious and
perplexed face since their talk, looked
up from a buggy seat he was mending.

"S. Potts," he said, "now for instance.
For instance, S. Potts, if a man with
one of them rubber minds travelled to
where there was these here centipede
bugs—how many legs would them cen-
tipede bugs have to have to broaden his
mind?"

The high prize of life, the crowning
fortune of a man, is to be born with a
bias to some pursuit, which finds him
in employment and happiness.—Emerson.

In Japan it is considered com-
plimentary to tell a lady that she looks
older than she is. That is taken to
mean that she must have lived long to
have acquired so much culture, know-
ledge, and all the things that make for
distinction.

If a cloth is made wet in vinegar,
and then wrung out as dry as possible
with the hands, and wrapped around
cheese, and then the whole put in a
large paper bag and kept in a cool
place, the cheese will retain the mois-
ture and freshness of a new-cut cheese,
and will not mould.

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching, as you go.
Leave them, trust the Harvest Giver—
He will make each seed to grow.
And thus, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.
—George Stevens.

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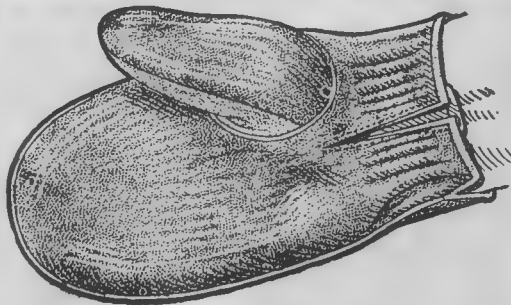
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What Should Baby Weigh ?

There are few mothers, perhaps, who do not like to weigh their babies. The increase in his weight is a pretty good guide as to whether he is getting on. It is a good plan to put him on the scale once a fortnight, and to keep a record. Children, of course, differ and a small child may increase at a slower rate than a big one; still the increase should be there, or you may be sure there is something wrong. As a guide in this matter one of our exchanges publishes this table for an average baby:—At birth he should weigh 7 lbs. 8 ozs. At fourteen days he should weigh 7 ozs. more. At three months he should weigh 12 lbs. 8 ozs. At six months another 3 lbs. At nine months 18 lbs. 7 ozs. is about regulation. The year-old baby should turn the scale at 6 ozs. short of 22 lbs.

The Use of Milk as Food.

U. S. Government Bulletin Gives Some Valuable Information Reproduced Below.

Some idea of the importance of milk as human food may be gained from the fact that about one-sixth of the total food of the average family is furnished by it and its products. Milk from various mammals is used in various parts of the world, but with us that of the cow so far surpasses all other kinds in importance that unless otherwise specified the word "milk" is taken to refer to cow's milk only. Few staple foods vary so much in composition, but, on the average, good, unadulterated milk should contain about 87 per cent. water and 13 per cent. solids. About one-fourth

They are comparatively inactive at a temperature below 50 degrees F., and therefore milk should be kept in a cool place. Freezing does not kill bacteria and produces undesirable changes in the milk. Extreme heat does kill them, but produces other undesirable changes. Nevertheless, heat is employed to preserve milk in the two common methods of pasteurization and sterilization. In the former the aim is to apply heat in such a way as to kill the most bacteria without producing the undesirable changes: in the latter to apply enough heat to kill all the bacteria, but with the least possible undesirable change. Bacteria require moisture as well as heat for their growth, therefore by extracting the water, as in condensed milk, milk powders, etc., milk may be preserved indefinitely. Another way of keeping it is by the use of chemicals to kill the bacteria, but as such chemicals may be injurious to human beings as well, such practices are not usually to be recommended.

What is commonly known as the richness of milk depends upon the amount of fat. This varies so greatly in milk from different animals and is so easily reduced by a fraudulent dealer that many efforts have been made to regulate the price of milk according to its fat content. Milk graded according to government standards is sold in some cities, especially in Europe. Certified milk—that is, milk in sealed jars from establishments regularly inspected—is more commonly known in this country, and rightly commands a higher price than that from uncertain sources. Of course, cleanliness and care are as important in keeping milk in the home as in the dairy and market, and each housekeeper should see to it that all receptacles in which it is kept are thoroughly scalded each time they are used; if this is

"Honey and the honey-comb, roses and violets, are yet in the earth. The sun and the moon yet reign in Heaven, and the lesser lights keep up their pretty twinklings. Meats and drinks, sweet sights and sweet smells, a country walk, spring and autumn, follies and repentance, quarrels and reconcilements have all a sweetness by turns. Good humour and good nature, friends at home that love you, and friends abroad that miss you—you possess all these things, and more innumerable, and these are all sweet things. You may extract honey from everything."—Charles Lamb in a letter to a friend.

of these solids are furnished by the protein compounds, casein, and albumin, the casein being five or six times more abundant than the albumin. Fats (butter fat) form one-third of the total solids. Butter fat occurs in globules throughout the milk, and it is upon the size and number of them that the creaminess of milk depends. The larger the globules the more easily and completely will they rise as cream to the surface of the milk. Carbohydrates make up 38 per cent. of the solids, by far the most important of them being lactose, or milk sugar. The remaining 5 per cent. of solids consists of mineral matters, the bulk of which are phosphates and chloride of soda, potash, and lime.

Besides these chemical constituents, milk almost inevitably contains bacteria of many kinds and in varying numbers. They cause the souring of milk and the ripening of cream and cheese, and produce many other changes in the appearance and flavor. The number present in freshly-drawn milk varies enormously with the conditions of milking, and, as they are greatly increased with dirty and careless handling, cleanliness in all matters pertaining to the milking and marketing of milk and keeping it in the home can not be too strongly insisted on. Disease germs, notably those of typhoid, diphtheria, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, may also be carried in milk, so that the purity of milk supply is of vital importance to every family and community.

Although some of the bacteria in milk are essential in the manufacture of butter and cheese, they are as a class a source of danger to the ordinary consumer. Without them milk would stay sweet indefinitely, and the problem of keeping milk is simply one of checking their growth. The less there are in the fresh milk, the slighter the danger, hence the superior keeping qualities of milk from a clean, well-ordered dairy.

neglected, bacteria from the old milk will contaminate the fresh.

Compared with other food materials, milk furnishes the nutritive ingredients in forms in which they may be easily and thoroughly digested by the normal, healthy person, and often by those of impaired health. Boiling is believed by many to make the protein slightly less digestible, but as yet knowledge on this point is incomplete. The digestibility of the fat seems to depend upon the size of the globules, the smaller ones being more easily absorbed. This explains why rich, "creamy" milk, such as that given by the Channel breeds, sometimes causes digestive trouble in children.

Mother's milk is best adapted by nature to the nourishment of infants, and differs from cow's milk mainly in the character of its protein, in the smaller size of its globules, and in its greater amount of milk sugar. When necessary, cow's milk may be artificially modified to approach it more nearly in composition, but the results are not always satisfactory, especially as regards the protein.

Milk contains too much water to be a perfect food for adults; nevertheless, its solids furnish all the necessary ingredients and in good proportions. A large glass of it yields as much nourishment as a slice of roast beef.

Unless exceptionally high prices are paid for it, milk is fully as economical a source of nutrients as other animal foods, but dearer than most staple vegetable products.

It should be borne in mind, however, that it requires no preparation, has no waste, and is more thoroughly digested than most vegetable foods. As a source of protein, the most expensive of the nutritive ingredients, it is especially economical. Skim milk, which is whole milk minus part of its fat, and which costs only half as much as whole milk, furnishes protein about four times as



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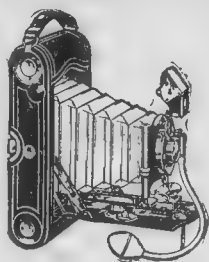
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cheaply as beef, and since fat is usually abundant in the ordinary mixed diet might most advantageously be used in the place of whole milk in dietaries where cost must be carefully considered. The freer use of skim milk in cooking is also to be recommended. Of course, foods prepared with either skim or whole milk are by so much the more nutritious than those prepared with water.

Butter and cheese are the most important milk products. Butter is one of the chief sources of fat in the ordinary diet and furnishes it in a very palatable and easily digested form. Cheese consists of the casein of milk plus more or less of the fat and mineral matters. The flavor and texture of the many varieties are due mainly to the peculiar bacteria and ferments which the various methods of manufacture develop. The less expensive varieties make one of the cheapest sources of protein, and might well be more freely used as part of the regular diet. Digestion experiments indicate that the common and milder varieties are more easily and thoroughly assimilated than is sometimes supposed. The other milk products—jacket, whey, buttermilk, clabber and the fermented forms, such as kephir and koumiss—are all nutritious foods and are often of especial value in invalid diet. In short, milk and its products are fully entitled to their prominent place in our food list as comparatively inexpensive, easily digested sources of all the necessary ingredients of our diet.

Improvement of the Farm Home.

Mrs. Paul Clagstone, an Idaho Woman, Emphasizes Necessity for Recreation, Mental and Physical, at Recent International Conference of Farm Women, held at Colorado Springs.

One of the most necessary, yet most neglected and unappreciated phases of farm life, according to Mrs. Paul Clagstone, of Clagstone, Idaho, who spoke at the recent conference on "Recreation in the Home and Community" is recreation for the farmer's family. "Recreation," she said, "is wrongfully considered a luxury in many farm homes. A farm woman's life should not be all drudgery, and the boys and girls should be given time for recreation. Too many boys and girls leave home because they see nothing but hard work ahead of them for the rest of their lives, while in the cities families of their own financial standing have comforts and amusements. The fact is that the country can furnish even more pleasures than city life affords."

She advocated the expenditure of a little money for a pony for the children, a few good magazines and farm papers for the family, and a phonograph to bring them in touch with the best music, or to listen the long winter evenings. A few good out-of-door games for the boys, flowers for the farmer's wife, and a revival of the old art of making visits were recommended as aids to relaxation.

The country church and the country school are perhaps the greatest factors in the mental stimulus of the farm life. Mrs. Clagstone gave a valuable suggestion, the practicability of which has been proven in her own locality. Five school districts, too difficult of access for centralization of schools, have engaged a teacher in domestic science and one in manual training, and each school is given one day in the week for instruction and pays one-fifth of the salary. This, Mrs. Clagstone affirms, will mean much in the betterment of country life, and should be taken up throughout all country regions.

In conclusion she said: "Every one who can have children, a garden, a horse to use when one wants, running water and other conveniences, will have far to look for a happier place than the farm."

If a man could walk as fast according to his size as the fly is able to do, he could walk nearly two miles in a minute.

Home Dressmaking.

Styles by May Manton.

[Ed. Note.—Any of the patterns described below may be had by sending ten cents to the Fashion Department of The Nor'-West Farmer. Order by number, and be sure to state size of pattern desired. Allow at least two weeks for filling of orders.]

Middy Blouse with Yoke and Sleeves in one, 7172.—(With or without shield, with long or elbow sleeves.)—The middy blouse that is cut in one with the sleeves is a new and smart one. It is easy to make, too, consequently it is extremely popular. This one can be gathered at the waist line by means of a tape and a casing, or stayed with a belt, or it can be left loose and worn either over or under the skirt. It can be opened for full length at the front or to the depth of the yoke only. It will be found adaptable for every material that is used for blouses of the kind, linen, poplin, serge, flannel and the entire list, but in the illustration white linen is banded with blue.



7172 Middy Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.

The blouse is made with a yoke that is cut in one with the sleeves and with a lower portion. The yoke is cut in two pieces joined at the centre back. The lower portion is made with separate front and back. When the opening is made for entire length the closing is made invisibly, when it is made in the yoke only and the edges are laced together by means of eyelets and cords or ribbon. The long sleeves are tucked and finished with cuffs. The shield is separate and it can be high or low. When used it is adjusted under the blouse and closed at the back.

The pattern, No. 7122, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

Double Breasted Coat with Shawl Collar, 7146.—The short coat that is finished with a shawl collar is a favorite one of the season. Is jaunty and becoming, yet simple. It is adapted to both the useful suit and the dressy one. In the illustration one of the new rough suitings is finished with collar of silk and with fancy braid, but there are a great many materials used for collars and trimming this season. Broadcloth is liked on rough materials and on silk, taffeta is used on broadcloth, velvet is liked for all suitings, and cloth in contrasting color is exceedingly smart.



7146 Double Breasted Coat with Shawl Collar, 34 to 44 bust.

The coat is made with front, side-fronts, back and side-backs. The sleeves are made in regulation coat style with upper and under portions, and are without fullness at the shoulders. The shawl collar finishes the neck edge. For the medium size will be required 4 yards of material 27, 2½ yards 44 or 52 inches wide with ¾ yard of silk for the collar.

The pattern, No. 7146, is cut in sizes for a 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inch bust measure.

Girl's Dress, 7144 (with round or high neck, three-quarter, long or short

sleeves).—The simple little frock that is made with a straight gathered skirt is essentially useful. Here is a model that includes a round yoke and moderately full sleeves.



7144 Girl's Dress, 6 to 12 years.

It can be made with round or high neck and with sleeves of varying lengths, consequently it is adapted to a variety of uses. This dress is made of cashmere trimmed with a pretty banding and with a yoke of dotted silk. The dress consists of the waist and the skirt. The waist is made with front and back portions that are gathered and joined to the yoke. The sleeves are cut in one piece each. The skirt is straight and the closing of the dress is made at the back.

For the 10 year size will be required 3½ yards of material 27, 3¼ yards 36 or 2½ yards 44 inches wide, with ¾ yard of silk for the yoke, 5½ yards of banding.

The pattern, No. 7144, is cut in sizes for girls of 6, 8, 10 and 12 years of age.

Girl's Coat, 7098 (in full or three-quarter length).—The loose coat made in double breasted style and finished with a big collar is a becoming one to young girls and one much in style. This one can be made either in the length illustrated or to cover the skirt. It takes becoming straight lines, it is very simple and easy to make, and it is smart in the extreme. In the illustration it is made of double faced cloth, and the under side is used for collar and cuffs, the edges being finished with strips of plain material. The coat consists of fronts and back. The backs are arranged on indicated lines. The collar is made with front and back portions that are seamed over the shoulders and is joined to the front and neck edges. The sleeves are of the regulation sort with upper and under portions and the cuffs are seamed to their lower edges.



7098 Girl's Coat, 10, 12 and 14 years.

For a girl of 12 years of age will be required 5 yards of material 27, 2¾ yards 44 or 52 inches wide, with ¾ yard 44 or 52 inches wide for collar and cuffs.

The pattern, No. 7098, is cut in sizes for girls of 10, 12 and 14 years.

Things were very flat in the cheap jewelry business. The crowd wouldn't "bite," notwithstanding the vendor's eloquence, and it looked as if he wouldn't make enough for a night's lodging.

Suddenly an idea for kindling the enthusiasm of his audience struck the salesman.

Drawing a 50 cent piece from his "bank," he said: "I will give this coin to the first person who correctly guesses the date of it."

Guesses came from every part of the crowd, until practically every date within the last hundred years had been mentioned.

"Well," said the street merchant, as he closely examined the coin, "I don't know who guessed right. Who was it guessed 1895?"

"I did!" protested every man, woman and child in the crowd.

"Then you are all wrong," said the man, pocketing the money. "The date is 1907."

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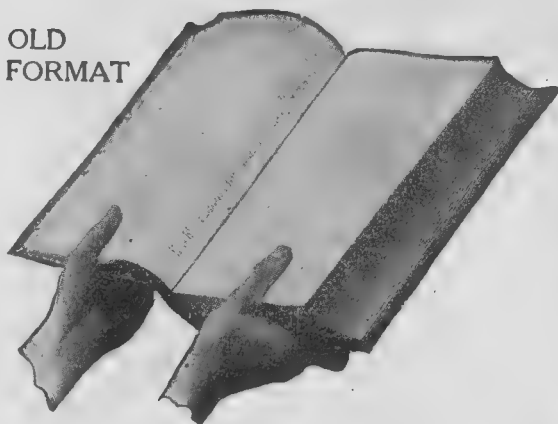
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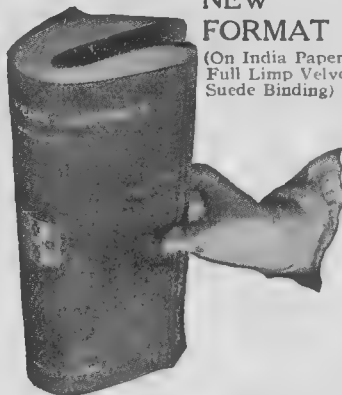
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"Concerning the eleventh edition, it is a gift of unspeakable value to all classes of readers from the plain man up, one of those human debts that money does not discharge. . . Every growing family of Canadians, pretending to any intelligence, whether they have carpets or not, ought to be provided with the eleventh edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica."—From a Review in the Manitoba Free Press, August 5th, 1911.

THE New Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition (1911), is a vast repository of human thought, learning and experience brought down to the autumn of 1910. In virtue of its comprehensiveness and unflinching devotion to the exposition of knowledge, it combines three features of the widest usefulness to the present generation.

- 1.—It is a register and detailed summary of the world's life and progress.
- 2.—It is a complete inventory of extant knowledge reduced to an A, B, C simplicity of arrangement.
- 3.—It is an index to all recondite, not less than to all common things in which an intelligent person is likely to be interested.

There are 28 volumes of text, aggregating 28,150 pages, which average 1,600 words to the page. Volume 29 consists of an Index containing 500,000 references, and a complete Table of Contents giving every article-heading in the work under its proper classification. By the aid of this Index, which was carefully prepared at an expense of £15,000 (\$75,000), it is believed that the reader will be able to find, in the body of the text, the answer to any conceivable question within the limits of reasonable inquiry.

The 1,500 contributors include: 1. Men of Learning (scientists, philosophers, divines, university professors, historians, economists). 2. Men of Action (soldiers, sailors, men of affairs, jurists, administrators, surgeons, architects, artists, inventors, archaeologists, explorers, engineers, sportsmen, manufacturers, financiers). 3. Practical experts, men of special knowledge who are professionally engaged in the advancement of industrial undertakings for the welfare of mankind.

The sum of £230,000 (\$1,150,000) was paid to contributors and editors, as well as for maps, illustrations, typesetting, plates, etc., before a single copy was offered for sale.

THE Encyclopædia Britannica, the only work which has summarized and elucidated universal knowledge in successive editions during 140 years in a manner commensurate with the expansion and international primacy of the two branches of the English-speaking race, has come, by virtue of its acknowledged excellence, to be recognized as an institution, as one of the most prized heritages of scholars and readers, wherever the language is spoken.

THREE NOTABLE NEW FEATURES

The issue of the new edition (the eleventh since 1768-71), while it is a notable literary event in itself, is signalized by three unprecedented features:

1. THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

The new edition bears the imprimatur of the University of Cambridge instead of being issued by a private firm of publishers as hitherto. The added endorsement of the authority of the 1,500 eminent specialists, representing all civilized countries, who contributed to the book, served to confirm its status with a swiftness and a certainty not possible otherwise.

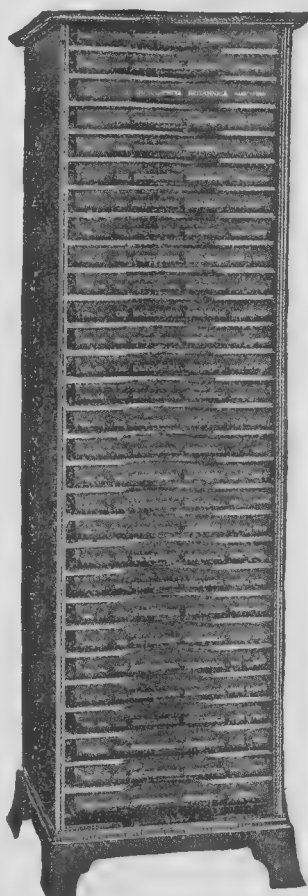
2. THE INDIA PAPER FORMAT

The work appears in a revolutionary format, which renders the Encyclopædia Britannica for the first time a convenient book to hold and, therefore, agreeable to read. Printed on India paper (tough, light and thin, but at the same time opaque), the volumes measure but one inch in thickness instead of two and three-quarter inches as heretofore, though containing identically the same matter and produced from identically the same plates as the familiar impression on ordinary paper.

3. THE LOW PRICE

The third new feature is the low price. The last completely new edition (the Ninth, 1875-1889) had been sold at \$7.50 a volume, cloth bound, and at \$10.00 a volume in Half Russia. The 11th Edition, on the other hand, is sold at prices averaging, in the several bindings, about 40 per cent. less. A single volume of the New 11th Edition contains some 1,000 pages, and over 1,500,000 words, yet is sold at only \$4.50 a volume in cheapest form. In assuming control of the Encyclopædia Britannica the Syndics of The Cambridge University Press regarded its sale at a low price as an inherent characteristic of the undertaking.

They believe that in respect of cheapness no publication can be compared with the 11th edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica at the present price.



The 29 volumes of the new Encyclopædia Britannica in Full Limp Leather (Prayer-book style) in the special book-case (mahogany) used only for this binding. The volumes in this beautiful format have perfect flexibility (see photograph overleaf) and each rests on its own shelf. Width of case, 16 inches. Height, 4 feet.

AN IDEAL CHRISTMAS GIFT

THE supreme merit of the Encyclopædia Britannica, 11th Edition, as a gift is that it effectively imposes high standards. The recipient feels, especially if in the formative period, that the gift of a work of such learning and authority is a subtle tribute to his intelligence, and he feels that, in accepting it, he incurs an obligation to familiarize himself with its contents.

The number of directions in which the systematic use—and this comes naturally—of the Encyclopædia Britannica may influence for good a developing mind, is legion.

For idle and listless reading, it substitutes an accurate scrutiny of the foundations of conclusions, opinions and beliefs. By its insistence on what is essential in every question, and by its elimination of all that is irrelevant, it promotes habits of concentration and analysis, and instils a sense of intellectual values. In its thousands of biographies of the men and women who have figured prominently in the human story it opens new horizons and sets up new ideals.

To some readers, it may even indicate, for the first time, their real vocation, for it is a fact that, in nearly every efficient, useful life, there is traceable, at some parting of the ways, the determining influence of a book.

OVER 32,000 sets (value over \$5,000,000) of the new 11th Edition of this celebrated work were sold by The Cambridge University Press, of England, before publication, and were printed, bound and delivered to subscribers within nine months—between January 20th and October 25th, 1911.

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Please send me the new India Paper Prospectus of the 11th Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica.

1103

Name.....

Profession or business.....

Residence.....

Good Neighbors and Bad.

A man moving his family and household effects across the country stopped at a wayside inn for the night. During the evening, as was the custom, the proprietor, and old Scotchman, chatted with his guests. "Why move so far?" he asked, and was overwhelmed with tales of back-biting and gossip and unkindness among his former neighbors. The old innkeeper listened in silence, but when they announced their half-formed determination to locate in the little settlement then forming about the inn, he slowly cleared his throat.

"Well, strangers," he said, "I'm loath to say aught against my neighbors, but I'm afraid you'll find the same kind of folks here"—and the travellers regretfully decided to move on, expressing their disappointment that so promising a looking country should be infested with those "talebearing, backbiting kind of folks."

"Well," said the innkeeper, sagely, "I'm 'fraid you'd find 'em here if you stayed;" and as they drove away the next morning, he chuckled to himself, "Glad I got rid of those folks. Bad neighbors always make bad neighbors."

A week later another mover's camping outfit stopped at his doors, and during the evening a similar conversation ensued, and the question, "Why move so far?" was propounded a second time.

"Because my health required it," said the man, who coughed frequently, and

then followed tales of the homeland and of the friends and neighbors they had left behind. They were good neighbors, and kind, was the verdict repeated again and again during the evening's conversation and sometimes the innkeeper noticed there were tears in their eyes as they spoke feelingly of those dear ones in the far eastern neighborhood. "Where shall you settle down?" queried their host, kindly.

"Oh, most anywhere now," was the reply. "Think we've come about far enough, and we're just looking for some homely little place that won't cost too much."

"Just the thing!" burst out the old man. "I know just the place for you, only little way up the road here. And you'll find good neighbors here, too," he assured them. "Mighty good ones. I'll take you up there myself in the morning to see the place."

And as they trooped off to bed he nodded his grizzled old head and chuckled softly to himself. "Good neighbors always make good neighbors. They're the kind of folks we want here."

Dissolve one pound of ordinary glue in a pint of boiling water. To this add enough sawdust to make it of consistency to spread well. This is an excellent, easily made, inexpensive material for filling cracks in old floors before varnishing or painting.

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Shirt-comfort and ease for the workman—and long wear as well. Roomy patterns, cut with lots of cloth; amply big around body, good length, wide sleeves, full-shaped shoulders. Neat, well-fitting collars and cuffs—NOT A THING SKIMPED ABOUT THEM. Don't buy any other working shirt but



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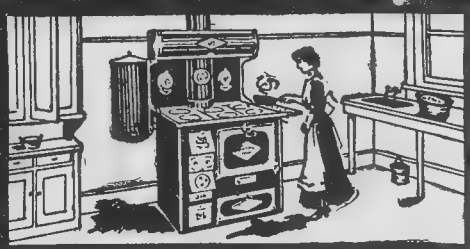
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LOOK FOR THE LABEL as above—inside collar.

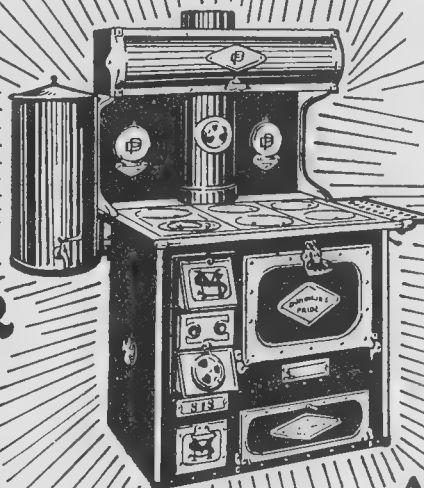
The price is right

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Are you anxious to contribute \$25 or \$30 to the middlemen?

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you get a full dollar's worth of actual stove value for every dollar you pay.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" is made of tough, strong malleable iron and the best blue polished steel—materials that will neither warp, crack nor break, so that it will last a lifetime. It is made in the largest Malleable Iron Range Works in Canada, and each range is backed by our unconditional guarantee.

The "DOMINION PRIDE" looks well, cooks well, saves fuel and is easily cleaned. You'll be proud of its neat, handsome appearance in your kitchen, and of the appetizing food it will cook to perfection for you. You'll appreciate the ease of keeping its blue polished steel surface and the

bright polished top spick and span with a few rubs of a cloth. Your husband will be more than pleased with the reduction in the coal or wood bill—for the "DOMINION PRIDE" saves, by actual tests, 30% of the fuel.

A "DOMINION PRIDE" Range, with High Closet Shelf and Elevated Tank or Flush Reservoir, with Zinc Sheet to go under range, 8 sections Blue Polished Steel Pipe and 2 Elbows, will be delivered to any Station in Ontario, Quebec or the Maritime Provinces for \$41, or to any Station in the Four Western Provinces for \$49—\$5 to be sent with order and balance to be paid when Range is delivered at your Station. If not convenient to pay cash we will arrange to accept your note.

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The "Evolution of the Cook Stove"

also tells all about the "Dominion Pride" Ranges. Whether you need a Range just now or not you will enjoy this book.

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Canada Malleable & Steel Range Mfg. Co. Limited, Oshawa, Ontario.

When writing it will be a distinct favor to us if you will mention this paper.

From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

KEEP GOING.

"Manitoba Maid" has on different occasions sent us some verse, or a cheery letter. "Keep Going," by Ella Wheeler Wilcox, is another contribution sent by her, and will be enjoyed by many readers.

Is the goal distant and troubled the road.

And the way long.

And heavy your load?

Then gird up your courage and say, "I am strong,"

And keep going.

Is the work weary, and endless the grind,

And petty the pay?

Then brace up your mind,

And say, "Something better is coming my way."

And keep doing.

Is the drink bitter life pours into your cup—

Is the taste gall?

Then smile and look up,

And say, "God is with me, whatever befall,"

And keep trusting.

Is the heart heavy with hope long deferred,

And with prayers that seem vain?

Keep saying the word—

And that which you strive for you yet shall attain;

Keep praying.

THE WOMAN'S CENTURY.

Victor Hugo called the nineteenth century the "woman's century." What of the twentieth? From the indications in its first decade, it will be to an even greater extent the woman's century.

And the stepping out of women into this and that field of activity, the more liberal education allowed them, their realization of the latent powers with which they are endowed—these changes are being brought about by natural processes. Changing conditions, industrial and otherwise, have forced them into new lines of work. And would some take a little more time to think about the question, and would some approach it without so violent a prejudice, they might be the more ready to admit that women, when they have settled into quiet possession of their new heritage, when the newness of it has worn off a little, will have a stronger influence than ever, not outside, but inside the homes of the nation. Can we believe that it was appointed to anyone to say just which doors should be open to them, which closed? Can we not, both men and women, believe rather that we may learn as we go along, and dare not dogmatize? Can we believe that some, endowed with certain brilliant gifts, were expected to spend their strength suppressing these gifts on penalty of being counted unwomanly? Do we believe that one whose thought is confined within the four walls of one house, whether as mother, sister or daughter, can serve its inmates as well as she who opens her heart and mind, so far as time and duties allow, to the "mothering" of her country, too? May we not hope that the appeal to "be natural," and to "express ourselves," applies without regard to sex?

But I did not start out with the intention of either advocating or defending women's cause. Whatever may be our feeling towards the change, that there is a change in a woman's position to-day is an undoubted fact, and one which has come to stay. But what I did start out to say was: Out of her changing position have grown many women's organizations, each seeking to express and emphasize certain ideas, or to promote certain activities. Just what their sphere of work is, just what their ideals are, many of us hardly know. And so I believe it would be of interest to write briefly from month to

month regarding some of these organizations. Even among women a deeper sympathy is needed with each other's work; and perhaps it is because we have not tried to do so that we cannot understand why this one enters such a profession, or another strikes out by herself along a new path.

We will endeavor, looking upon them if possible without prejudice, to see whether through these various organizations women are not trying to fulfil that mission which Lady Aberdeen described as essentially theirs, the great mission of mothering, which cannot be confined within the limits of one experience.

* * * * *

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

Recently, in mentioning one of its activities in these columns, I made a passing reference to the National Council of Women. I find that to many this name carries no definite meaning. "What is the National Council of Women?" they ask. "We see references to it in the papers, we know a little of the local work in our province or city; but what does this council really exist for; why was it started; what are its aims?"

The Canadian National Council of Women came into existence in 1893 (representing the "human rather than the woman question"), under the auspices of the Countess of Aberdeen, the wife of our Governor-General at that time. It is a federation of all women's organizations, with the object of promoting sympathy by a more intimate knowledge of one another's work, as well as of securing more effective action in all matters of general importance. In its membership are included women of all ranks of life; women of all shades of religious belief, Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jew and Gentile; women of strong political convictions; women who have no convictions politically, and no desires along that line; women of all ages. Its aim is not to make or to raise money, but it is a union of the women workers of Canada in such a council as, they believe, will further the aims of the separate organizations whose interests they have at heart; it exists to think, to plan, to act nationally.

Working under the National Council are local councils. Winnipeg, Brandon, Regina, Edmonton and Strathcona, Vernon, Nelson, New Westminster, Vancouver, Victoria, are among the many cities of Canada which have their local councils of women, and the object of these is to think, to plan, to act, to meet local conditions, and also to co-operate with the National Council in its work.

The National Council in turn is affiliated with the International Council, which is a federation of the councils of many nations. Every five years this International Council holds a convention, at the last of which, held in Toronto, June, 1909, twenty-three countries were represented by National Council delegates or proxies. So the organization stands like this: Uniting the women of all nations is the International Council of Women; uniting the women workers of any nation is the National Council of Women; uniting the women workers of any city or district, the local council of women.

An idea of the varied interests which are united in the one central council can be gained from the fact that when the Toronto Council of Women was first organized in 1893, it gathered unto itself women from twenty-four federated societies, who represented such interests as the following: Infants' Home and Infirmary, Women's Art Association, Young Women's Christian Association, Roman Catholic Woman's Work, Working Woman's Protective Association, Woman's Enfranchisement Association. At the first conference, held in 1894, the president, Countess of Aberdeen, spoke in this manner of the women's council: "We come here to-

"NO OTHER MEDICINE

TO EQUAL

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP"

"Your Syrup has come providentially to lengthen my days. There is no other medicine to equal Mother Seigel's Syrup."

So says one man who, during the time of his suffering, lost courage as well as strength. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has proved his friend indeed, and cured him of chronic indigestion.

Just what this dreadful complaint may mean, is made clear by Mr. Ramin T. Sampson, of L'Ardoise East, Richmond Co., N.S., whose letter shows how indigestion can take all sunshine out of life. But the same letter also shows just as clearly that Mother Seigel's Syrup, in curing indigestion, restores good health and brings with it a return of hope and courage.

"About the middle of last October,"

he writes, "I was violently and suddenly struck down by illness. It took me with vomiting. I could not take food of any kind. My appetite was gone, and so was my strength and courage. I could not get out of bed, and I was in that state for three weeks or more. I thought my days were running short, and so they were, but a good friend advised me to take Mother Seigel's Syrup, and so I did. To my real surprise, before I had half used one bottle of Syrup, I was relieved from vomiting and diarrhoea, my appetite sharpened up, and by the time I had taken one bottle of Syrup, I could walk around, and do a little work.

"It seems to me that your Syrup has come providentially to lengthen my days on earth, for every other medicine I used took no effect. There is no other medicine to equal Mother Seigel's Syrup."

This famous herbal tonic has direct, beneficial effect on the stomach, liver and bowels. That is why it cures all such stomach and liver troubles as pains, after eating, headaches, biliousness, constipation, and the like. Test it!

FOR INDIGESTION

BILIOUSNESS

CONSTIPATION

HEADACHE

If you cannot digest your food perfectly you cannot be well. The slightest failure on the part of the stomach, liver or intestines, reacts on your whole system, and reacts harmfully. Not only is your body starved because you have failed to get the full nourishment from what you have eaten, but it is also poisoned. For indigestion loads your blood with poisonous impurities which your own stomach has created, and the blood carries these to every part of your body. Naturally your strength fails. You become weak and ailing, tortured with headache, biliousness, perhaps constipation (which still further contaminates your blood), and life becomes a daily misery. Mother Seigel's Syrup will free you from all this. It so tones and strengthens your stomach and liver that indigestion becomes impossible. It also regulates your bowels, and cleanses your whole system.

AND ALL STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS

Mr. T. H. Weaver, Victoria Vale, Annapolis Co., N.S., says:—"For years I suffered from a disordered stomach, accompanied by severe pains after eating. I tried several remedies but until I took Mother Seigel's Syrup I did not know what it was to be free from pain. My wife also uses the medicine and says that for all stomach disorders there is nothing like it."

THE SURE CURE IS

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ASK YOUR FRIENDS. THEY KNOW.

The dollar bottle contains 2½ times as much as the 50 cent size.
A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."



Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right," and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself lots of people may think

about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—N. P. A. Bach
The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont

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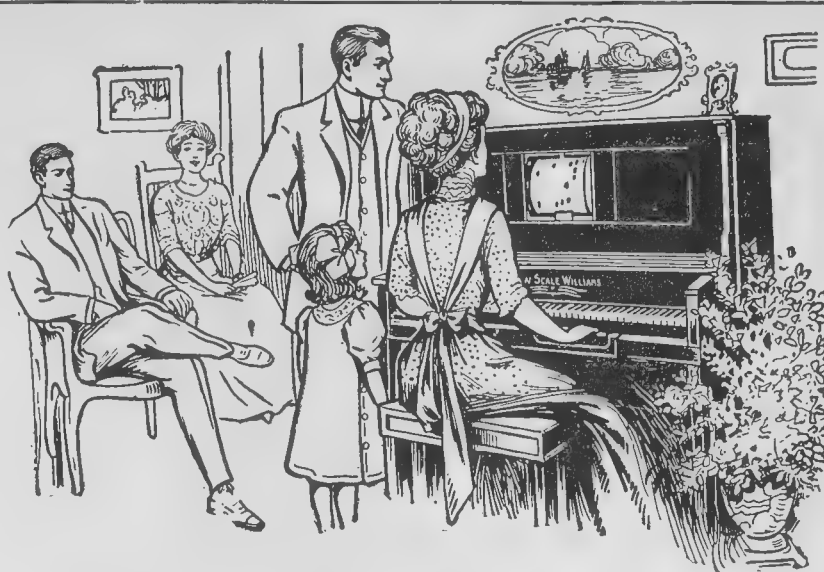
day feeling that we can truly say that we represent women of all the different races, sections, classes and churches that go to make up Canada. We come together as women, who are, more or less, alive to the high duties and opportunities which are ours in virtue of our womanhood, but who are, at the same time, earnestly desirous to make their work more effective for the common good by taking council with one another as to the carrying on of our grand woman's mission. But how can we best describe this woman's mission in a word? Can we not best describe it as 'mothering' in one sense or another? We are not all called upon to be mothers of little children, but every woman is called upon to 'mother' in some way or another; and it is impossible to be in this country, even for a little while, and not be impressed with a sense of what a great work of 'mothering' is in a special sense committed to the women of Canada."

Can the women of Canada not "mother" Canada through an art association, as through an orphan's home; through a working woman's protective association, as through a woman's enfranchisement association; through a humane society, as through an historical society? Is not the final object of each uplift?

Now, while it is interesting to know for what an organization exists, what its ideal is, what its high aim, it is equally important after the passing of years to ask, has it approximated to these ideals, has it justified its existence, what has it done, or attempted to do? Looking over the reports of our own National Council work since its inception in 1893, we find our answer to this question, and testing its effort and with achievement the touchstone of "mothering," the mission which was set before it by its first president, can we not say that the council fills a high and important place in our developing national life? Not all its good works can be enumerated here; indeed, is it ever possible to give in words a true estimate of work such as this? But during its short life it has obtained the appointment of women inspectors for factories and workshops where women are employed, in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Through its efforts domestic science and manual training were introduced into the Ontario schools. It originated the Victorian Order of Nurses, and has taken a leading part in its establishment. It conducted an enquiry in all the provinces into the laws for the protection of women and children, and laid certain recommendations before the then Minister of Justice, which he adopted when bringing in amendments to the criminal law. The Canadian Council has also directed its efforts to the securing of medical inspection in the schools, the extension of children's aid society work, the suppression of pernicious literature, supervised playgrounds, homes for feeble-minded; a dower law for the western provinces, and juvenile courts. The list might be continued.

What are the questions before the National Council of Women to-day? With what is it concerned right now? Our answer to this is best sought in the records of the last annual meeting, held at Port Arthur and Fort William, in June of this year, when the matters discussed included: The daily flying of flags from public buildings and schools, and the teaching of children to reverence and salute the flag; the white slave traffic (which was declared to be not an evil at our doors, but one right inside); laws concerning women, health conditions in the large cities of the Dominion; the Peace Treaty between Great Britain and the United States of America; the case of Angelina Neapolitana, and so on.

In addition to its definite undertakings who can measure the value of the National Council of Women as a force for the bringing together of women workers from so many different spheres of activity, showing each the common bond which unites them all, in the realization of which is gradually developed a consideration, a deference, a breadth of view which result in harmonious, helpful intercourse.



Why are the Young Folks Leaving the Farm?

The young people are leaving the farms because of the monotony and lack of diversion which makes life a drudge.

The days are toilsome and the long evenings drag wearily because there is seemingly nothing to do.

It is a duty every man owes to his home to provide wholesome attractions and recreation for the good wife, the daughters and sons.

Country life should be the ideal life and can be if little thought is given to the development of the better elements.

Keep the young folks at home, not by coercion, but by providing a cheerful, elevating, atmosphere which will outweigh all the allurements of the town and city. There is nothing like the influence of music.

There is no better means of providing good music than the

New Scale Williams Player Piano,

an instrument which every member of the family can play without previous training.

Price \$750.00 upwards

Write us for our booklet "The Player Piano and the Ability to play it" or if a moderate priced instrument is desired, ask for particulars of our Everson Player, at \$550.00. The best at anywhere near the price.

Either can be purchased on our extended payment plan.

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Mathieu's Syrup

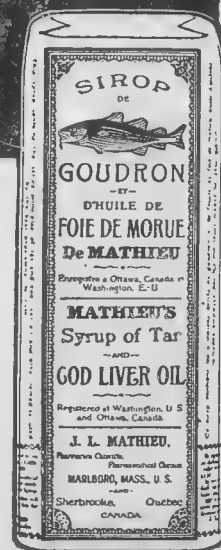
of Tar and Cod Liver Oil

not only stops a cough but cures it. Its tonic and restorative properties enable the system to permanently throw off a cold.

35c for large bottle.

Sold everywhere.

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Foley Bros. Larson & Company, Inc.,
Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, Saskatoon.

"Say not the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain;
The enemy faint not, nor faileth,
And as the things have been they remain.
For while the tired waves vainly
breathing
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back through creeks and inlets
making,
Comes silent, floating in, the main.
And not through eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the
light;
In front the sun climbs, slow how
slowly,
But westward, look, the land is
bright!"

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Dr. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, London, made very effective use in a recent sermon of an incident which had come to his notice. As he told it, it was as follows:

"I recently heard from a traveller of the marvellous and beneficent use to which wireless telegraphy was put in mid-ocean. On board a certain ship the doctor fell so ill as to be quite unable to prescribe for himself, or tell those about him what they ought to do. It was a most serious position for the crew to be placed in, for if the sickness proved infectious they would be quite helpless to save themselves, let alone him. The sick man was the very person upon whom they were depending from day to day for their physical well-being. What do you think they did? They began sending out wireless messages from the masthead in every direction in the hope of picking up some ship that would be able to help them in their extremity. They could see nothing. All they could do was to keep on sending their appeals towards the horizon, north, south, east and west, penetrating the invisible with them far beyond the line of their farthest observation. It was some time before the answer came, but they never slackened their efforts. Every moment, with short intervals, the same message was repeated, sent forth into space, until at length they succeeded in attracting the attention of an ocean liner. I believe some hundred miles off, and communication was kept up in the same way until the situation on board the one vessel was described in full to the doctor on board the other, the proper advice given and received, and the patient treated accordingly, with the result that his life was saved. The striking thing is that from first to last those two ships never sighted each other at all. The request persistently sent forth to the unseen attained its object without vision."

Whether conscious of it always or not, we live in the midst of strong spiritual forces, and our messages if sent out, continually sent out, by and by find their answer, and we establish communication with the power unseen but real, which we sought. So do the discoveries of man leads us to further discoveries of God.

A WARM CHAMPION.

A girl student, taking the domestic science, or home economics course, at the Manitoba Agricultural College, in an article in the last issue of the College Gazette, warmly champions the course, and suggests four reasons why more do not take advantage of it, the fourth of which she expresses in these words: "Women are entirely ignorant of the work that is taken up in the Household Science Department of the M.A.C." I don't know that I would have laid the emphasis just there, but suppose it is so, now is an opportune time, when the classes have just reopened for the winter term, to refer in a few sentences to the work taken up in this course at the Agricultural College, although mention of it, in a general way, has been made before.

Believing thoroughly in the value of the course, and anxious to see its sphere of usefulness extended, it is gratifying to hear of the marked increase in the number of students for the term just opened. There were 29

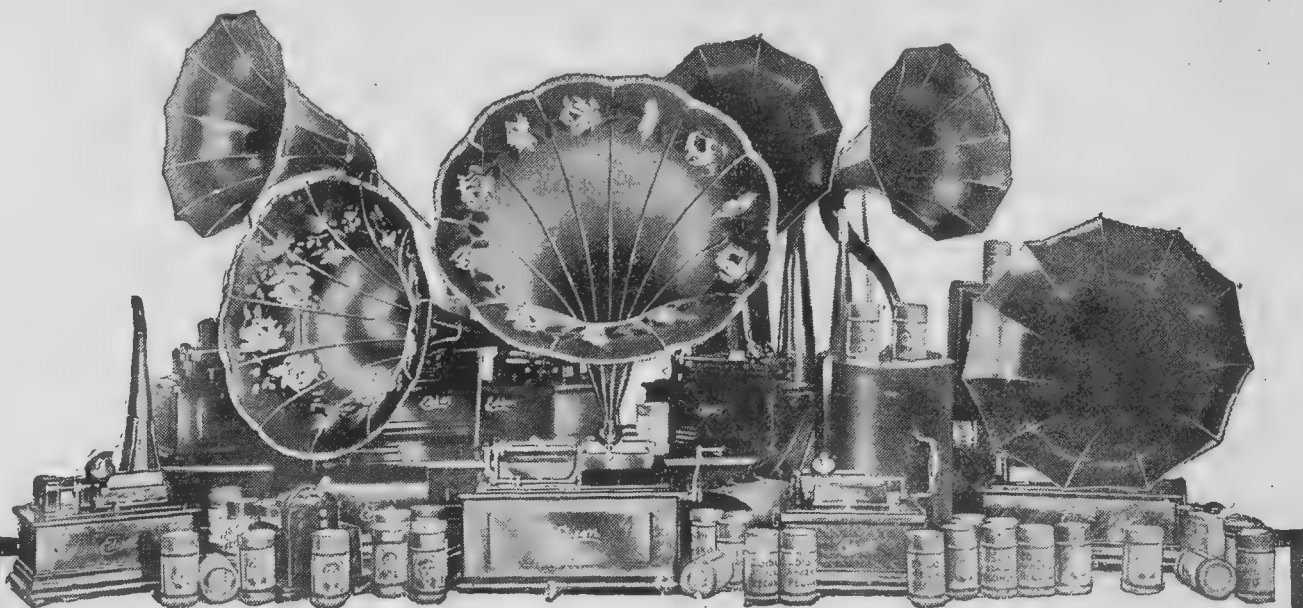
girl students in residence at the College when the classes opened on October 24. Under the heading of "cooking," these girl students study food principles combined to form a balanced diet, invalid cookery, preparation and serving of simple family meals, etc. Under "home nursing," treatment of bruises, cuts, poisoning, fractures, etc. Under "household management," organizing home work, personal accounts, structure and functions of the human body, exercise, rest, clothing, etc. Under "home sanitation," location, plan and general construction of the home, disposal of wastes, ventilation, sanitary precautions, etc. Under "sewing and dress-making," they study, stitches used in plain needlework and dressmaking, cutting and making undergarments to

fit self, cutting and making a dress to fit self, etc. Under "millinery," the making of a hat shape, hat trimming, etc. Under "laundry work," they study choice of laundry equipment, laundering white and colored wools, silks, linens and cottons, removal of stains, simple methods of softening water, disinfecting clothes, etc. Under "home furnishing," choice and cost of suitable furniture and equipment, etc. Under "household handicraft," the staining, varnishing, painting and polishing of furniture; soldering and the repair of kitchen utensils, glazing, how to put in a pane of glass.

Only about six weeks ago I was talking with one who had nothing but a sneer to offer household science courses, no matter under what direction they

were held. "It's all theory," this one averred, "and doesn't do anybody a mite of good." I asked my friend her opinion of this phase of the work and of that. She "didn't know they taught that," she had to admit, she thought "it was chiefly fancy cooking they spent their time over!" I know this was an extreme case, but the point in it with which I am concerned is this, she condemned the course, and such courses in general, without really knowing of what they consisted.

In losing Miss A. B. Juniper, their Professor of Household Science since the course started (Miss Juniper is going to Victoria, B.C., to take up work there), the college and the province have lost one well fitted by culture and training for the position she occupied. Not



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Get our handsome Free Edison Catalog and list of over 1500 records so you can select just the machine and the songs, recitations, etc., you want to hear on this ultra generous offer. Remember, there is absolutely **no obligation** on your part. All you need to do is to return the outfit at our expense when you are through with it. If you enjoy good music, and the finest and most varied entertainment that it is possible to imagine, or if you want to give your family and friends a treat such as they could not possibly get through any other means, then you should certainly send the Free coupon today. Don't wait—your name and address on a postal will do but the coupon is handier. No letter necessary. Be certain to write while the offer lasts. Better write today.

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Had a Weak Aching Back and a Nasty Sick Headache

Mrs. W. R. Hodge, Fielding, Sask. writes:—"A few lines highly recommending Doan's Kidney Pills. For this last year I have been troubled very much with nasty sick headaches, and a weak aching back which caused me much misery, for I could not work, and had no ambition for anything. My kidneys were very badly out of order and kept me from sleeping at nights.

"I tried many kinds of pills and medicines but it seemed almost in vain. I began to give up in despair of ever being well and strong again when a kind neighbor advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills, which I did, and am thankful for the relief I obtained from them for now I am never troubled with a sore back or sick headaches. I will always say Doan's Kidney Pills for mine and can highly recommend them to any sufferer."

Price 50c per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Try This Pinex "Sixteen Ounces of Cough Syrup"

A Family Supply for 50c, Saving \$2. The Surest, Quickest Remedy You Ever Used or Money Refunded.

A cough remedy that saves you \$2, and is guaranteed to give quicker, better results than anything else, is surely worth trying. And one trial will show you why Pinex is used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy.

You will be pleasantly surprised by the way it takes right hold of a cough, giving almost instant relief. It will usually stop the most obstinate, deep-seated cough in 24 hours, and is unequalled for prompt results in whooping cough.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, makes sixteen ounces of the best cough remedy ever used. Easily prepared in five minutes—directions in package.

The taste is pleasant—children take it willingly. Stimulates the appetite and is slightly laxative—both excellent features. Splendid for croup, hoarseness, asthma, bronchitis and other throat troubles, and a highly successful remedy for incipient lung troubles.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in gualacal and other natural healing pine elements. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a 16-oz. bottle, and it is ready for use.

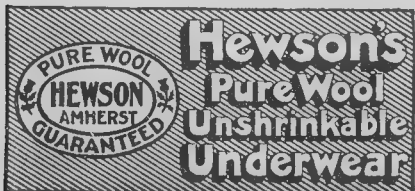
Pinex has often been imitated, but never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will gladly get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

D.D.D. Will Stop That Itch.

Eczema can be cured! It's not a blood disease, but is caused by germs in the skin. D.D.D. Prescription contains Oil of Wintergreen, Thymol, and other soothing and healing ingredients, which destroy the germs and make the skin clean and whole.

The very first application of D.D.D. will stop the itch, and soon a complete cure will be effected.

It is dangerous to neglect skin diseases. Better write at once to the D.D.D. Laboratories, Dept. L., 49 Colborne St., Toronto, for a free trial bottle. It is well worth sending for. Do it to-day.



only did she win the respect of her students, but their affectionate regard also, and it was with a feeling of regret that the announcement of her retirement was learned by the Board and by those acquainted with her personally, and with her work. The Board announces that her position is not immediately to be filled, but that the various branches of the work will be directed by Miss Margaret Kennedy, Mrs. Edith Charlton, Salisbury, and Miss Duncan. Miss Kennedy has been connected with the work in Manitoba since its inception, and has done splendid work both at the college and in connection with the Home Economic Clubs of the province. Mrs. Edith Charlton Salisbury is a graduate of Rochester Polytechnic, who has for three or four years had charge of the household science extension work at Ames, Iowa. Mrs. Salisbury has been conducting a short course and demonstrations in Regina recently, and as reports of her lectures have appeared in some of the leading papers of Saskatchewan, to many her name is already well known. Miss Duncan, who will be instructor in cookery, comes from Toronto. She is a graduate of Hamilton and post graduate of Guelph, and she also has been a women's institute worker. During the past summer she travelled in Manitoba on the Agricultural College Special. We welcome Mrs. Salisbury and Miss Duncan to our midst.

* * * * *
Letters to this department should be addressed to Margaret Freeston, care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Some Apple Recipes.

Apple Snow.—Pare and steam one dozen good-sized apples, steam them until tender, pass them through a sieve or force them through a patent potato masher; add the white of an egg, and beat with an egg-beater until white and light as a meringue; flavor with sugar and a little lemon juice. Serve with sponge cake.

Apple Fritters.—Two eggs, beaten separately, tablespoonful of butter, one cup sweet milk, teaspoonful of baking powder, and enough flour to make a batter a trifle thicker than for pancakes. Add one half dozen apples chopped fine, a pinch of salt, and a tablespoonful of sugar; fry until a light brown in deep lard, and sift powdered sugar over them when done. Serve hot with sweet sauce or cane syrup.

Apple Sherbet.—Boil the apples, pared and cored, in sufficient water to float them until they are reduced to a fine pulp; strain them, and to half a pint of water add ½ lb. of sugar, the juice of a lemon, and, if necessary, a little water; when cold, freeze as ice cream.

Apple Cake.—Put 1 lb. of sugar and half a pint of water in the preserving pan, boil it until candied, then add 2 lb. of apples, the rind and juice of two lemons. Keep the apples under the syrup with the back of the spoon until soft, then stir well, and serve spread on thin layers of sponge cake.

Apple Tarts.—Lay a disc of puff paste on a round tin and place a strip all round it. Spread on the inside a layer of apple marmalade or jelly a quarter of an inch thick. Peel and core the apples, cut them in small slices, and arrange over the marmalade. Cover with sugar, and bake in a quick oven.

Apple Dumplings.—Make a short pie crust, roll it thin, and cut into squares large enough to cover an apple. Pare the apples, remove cores, and fill the space with sugar, butter a little ground cinnamon and nutmeg. Place an apple in the centre of each square of pie crust, moisten the edges with white of egg, and fold together. Bake in a moderate oven about forty minutes. If preferred, the crust may be folded un-

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Throwervetie or Cravat and large muff to match.

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Eureka Straw Stove

The last success in a straw fuel stove will give off heat for 12 hours with one filling and so cheap that no prairie home should be without it.

The stove is of heavy sheet steel, stands 4ft. x 2ft., and is shipped in crates ready for use.

Creates no litter or fire risk in the house as it can be charged outside and carried in filled. A practical inexpensive heater, proven satisfactory in every way. No more coal bills and expensive hauling of wood. Your straw stack represents money saved and a home comfort if you use the Eureka stove.

The stove is filled by lifting the top off the base and turning upside down. It will be found a convenience to have a second drum on top, so that one can be kept filled to immediately replace the one removed.

These stoves are the very latest improved style and are giving entire satisfaction.

Price of stove - - - \$9.00

Price of extra drum - - - \$6.00

(Crated ready for shipping, F. O. B., Winnipeg)

HARDWARE SPECIALTIES LIMITED

449 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

der the apple leaving it round. Brush the top with egg, and ten minutes before removing from the oven dust with a little sugar. Serve with sauce.

Apple Cream.—Select apples of equal size, wash and polish them, remove cores, place in a baking tin, and put a little water in the bottom of the pan. Bake in a moderate oven about thirty minutes; baste frequently so they will not burn or blacken. Fill the centres with whipped cream or else serve them with sugar and cream.

Infant Feeding.

The following article by Dr. Davis appeared about a year ago, and was issued by the Chicago Department of Health:—

"The feeding of a baby at its mother's breast is so simple a matter that it can be done properly with some study and care by those in charge. More mothers could and would furnish breast milk to their babies with greater ease and comfort to themselves and to their babies if their medical attendants took more pains to teach them the facts about the physiology of lactation.

"Some facts to be borne in mind are the following:—

"In Chicago last summer fifteen bottle fed babies died to every one that was breast fed. Mothers should be able to appreciate this fact when bottle feeding is contemplated.

"You can check a mother's milk by

she shall give. The following will do no harm, but will greatly help nourish breast fed babies when eight or nine months old if properly prepared, given at the proper time and in proper quantities:—

"Pap" (stale bread) soaked in boiling water and cooked with cow's milk for a few minutes.

"Vegetable soup, strained, with a little toasted bread.

"Groats, or any other similar cereal, boiled and served with clean cow's milk.

"Teach mothers the value of a drink of pure water to the nursing. Thirst is often mistaken for hunger, especially in summer time."

When you put your storm windows on this fall, have one storm window in every room fixed on hinges at the top so that you can push it open on warm days.

Shabby leather, it is said, will look like new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink. Polish with soft dusters until dry and glossy.

Suet puddings are most nourishing if the suet is chopped as finely as possible, and the whole thoroughly well boiled. Any suet left over will keep good for weeks if melted down in a saucepan, strained and stored in a covered pot.

The experience of the city of Winnipeg has proven that typhoid fever is largely preventable. During no Septem-

HEALTH MAXIMS BY WINNIPEG DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

Fresh air and daylight cost nothing; see that you get your share both in summer and winter.

Good ventilation is the first essential in the purity of the home; air the house daily.

Pure air makes pure blood—pure blood makes you disease resisting. Breathe freely and fully; the more you expand your chest the less you will contract colds.

Eat moderately and masticate thoroughly; many a man feels "put out" because of what he takes in.

High living develops a low vitality and strong drink makes weak men.

Cleanliness is next to Godliness, but it takes some people a long time to get next.

putting the baby to her breast only at long intervals, say, morning and evening, or only at night. Such habits will spoil the best wet-nurse ever created.

"You can check a mother's milk by constant or too many night feedings or by disturbing the woman's hours of sleep in any other way.

"You can spoil the best breast milk in the world by feeding the woman too rich food, giving her alcoholic liquors, and checking normal exercise.

"You can 'upset' the baby by putting it to the breast too frequently, loading a half empty stomach with a fresh meal. Vomiting, colic, green stools, and diarrhoea are some of the results.

"An ordinary baby will thrive best on not more than seven meals in twenty-four hours during the first three months of life, and often will do as well or better on six feedings. An effort should be made early to cut down night feeding, as it favors the welfare of both mother and child.

"When the supply of breast milk is scanty and the child not gaining, give an ounce or two of artificial food just after its nursing, rather than to omit breast feeding altogether, if the child is under six months or even older, and if the time be midsummer, as such a method keeps the breasts up to their best yielding capacity. The old way of substituting a bottle of one or two feedings only checks the yield of milk all the more.

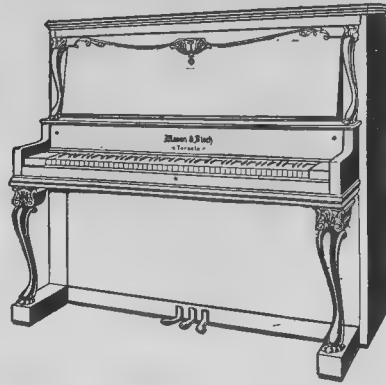
"Mixed feeding when properly conducted, may be begun with benefit to the nursing in its eighth or ninth month but the physician must instruct the mother what, when and how much

ber in the past ten years has there been so low a typhoid rate as during September of this year. In September, 1905, with a population only a little more than half what it is now, the city had 398 cases of typhoid with forty deaths. During September of this year only forty-five cases were reported and there were only three deaths. Even of these forty-five cases, three originated outside of the city. In a number of the cases originating within the city, where it was found possible to trace the infection, it was discovered that flies had been the carriers.

Now that the cold weather is coming on, it is very important to remember the need of fresh air in sleeping rooms. In many houses no adequate provision is made for ventilating the rooms during the night time. A single sleeper can breathe over all the air in an ordinary bedroom in a very few hours, and where two or more are sleeping in the same room, it is positively unsanitary to keep the windows closed during the night. By arranging so that there will be no draughts striking the sleepers, there is very little fear of a person in a well-ventilated room taking cold.

W. H. English, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire hogs and pure-bred poultry, states: "The Nor'-West Farmer is away ahead in a class by itself, both as an advertising medium and as a farm paper, of all other agricultural publications in Western Canada."

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The Mason & Risch is for You

PIANO BARGAINS:—In our Exchange Department we have at all times a number of used pianos of standard makes that we have received in exchange for MASON & RISCH PIANOS and Player Pianos. These have been entirely renewed and put in perfect condition and can be purchased at very reasonable prices.

Below we give a partial list of the Bargains our Exchange Department offers at the present time:

ONE—\$400 MORRIS PIANO FOR	\$260
ONE—\$375 DOMINION PIANO FOR	\$210
ONE—\$450 NEWCOMBE PIANO FOR	\$325
ONE—\$850 PIANOLA PIANO, GOOD AS NEW, FOR	\$575

Write us for complete list of bargains. Easy terms of payment arranged.

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The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st, 1910	\$27,869,677.00
Assets over Liabilities	441,486.36

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1910, OVER 20,391.
The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada.
Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whittish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days' treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickens, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H95 WINDSOR, ONT.



Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Fall Sowing of Maple Seeds.

In our last issue we advised our readers to gather maple seeds in order to plant them either this fall or next spring. We stated that the seeds planted in the fall would begin to grow earlier and make more growth next year than if planted in the spring. We have made enquiries from a number of experts as to the relative advisability of fall and spring planting, and we find that while it is true that seeds sown in the fall will generally give a stronger plant than those sown in the spring, is sometimes occurs that the fall sown seeds are caught by an early spring frost. On this account, Mr. Buchanan, of the Buchanan Nursery Co., of St. Charles, Man., advises us that it is well, when the seeds are sown in the fall, to mulch them during the winter in order that they may not grow too early in the spring. On the other hand, we believe that at the Indian Head Forestry Station large numbers of maple seeds are sown in the fall, and that these are not treated as suggested.

If the seeds are kept till spring they should be soaked for a dozen hours or so before planting.

The Beta Grape.

Different cases have come to our attention this fall in which Manitoba horticulturists have ripened grapes in the open. The only variety of cultivated grapes that we know of as having been tried in this country is the Beta, a hybrid between a wild grape and the Concord. This grape has been grown for quite a number of years in different parts of Minnesota, and it has also done fairly well in different parts of Manitoba. This grape is a very sour one and it would not pay to grow it for commercial purposes. But on the farm where every kind of fruit is acceptable the Beta grape is worthy of consideration.

Planting Crab Seeds.

One of our Saskatchewan subscribers asks us when to plant crab apple seed and how to treat it. If one has the seed on hand, it is a good plan to plant the crab apple seed late in the fall. It will then grow early the next spring. In many cases, however, the seed may not be gathered from the apples until too late to plant that season. When this is the case it is a good plan to practice what is called stratification of seed. By the term "stratify" is meant that the seeds are placed in moist sand and set out of doors in the fall and left through the winter time. They are then set out in rows the following spring.

About Tulips.

A correspondent at Carlyle, Saskatchewan, asks us for information as to when to plant tulip bulbs and how to treat them in pots or in the garden. Year after year we have given this information, but perhaps it may be of interest to a number of our readers if we repeat it.

Tulip bulbs should be planted out of doors during the month of October. They should be set into the ground about four to six inches, being sure to plant them the right end up. They make some root growth late that fall and during the winter, and spring into bloom early the next season.

When they are to be planted in pots for indoor blooming, they should be started about the same time. About



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four bulbs may be set in a five inch pot, and the soil should be good. The earth should be pressed into the pots with the fingers, but it should not be hardened too much below the bulbs, otherwise they are apt to lift themselves out of the pot when they begin to root into this hard earth.

After the bulbs have been set, the pots should be watered and then set away in a dark corner in the cellar, where they will require very little attention excepting to see that the earth does not become too dry.

After a little time it will be found that sprouts have grown up through the earth, and a little later the roots will

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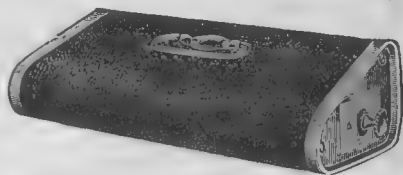
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begin to show themselves through the bottom of the pot. When there is a sufficient root growth, the plants are ready to be taken up into the sunlight. The way to determine the amount of root growth is to turn the pot upside down and, knocking it gently on some hard object, turn the whole lump of earth out of the pot. When the roots have made a good growth, they will be seen protruding all about the sides of the ball of earth, and then they are ready to be set in a warmer place in order to complete the growth.

Do not change too quickly from a cool cellar to a warm room, but set for a few days in an intermediate temperature. As a general thing the plants will come into bloom about the 1st of March.

The Alberta Apple.

It is with an especially good taste in his mouth that the writer puts pen to paper for this short note. He has received from Mr. F. L. Skinner, of Dropmore, Man., a sample glass of preserves of the Alberta apple, one of the hybrid sorts introduced by Dr. Wm. Saunders. These hybrids, as our readers are aware, have been produced by crossing the Siberian crab with the standard apple, selecting from among the seedlings those that have shown

Apples and Sugar Maples in Manitoba.

A. P. Stevenson, of Dunston, Manitoba, who is well-known throughout Western Canada on account of his pioneer efforts in growing apples, was in our office the other day. Mr. Stevenson reports that his apple crop for this year would aggregate about 80 barrels, that is for standard apples and for crab-apples together. He also had a very satisfactory crop of strawberries and of the Compass cherry. The Compass cherry, as many of our readers are aware, is a hybrid produced by crossing a cherry and a plum.

Mr. Stevenson is carrying on experimental work with a large number of the new varieties of fruits, originated by Prof. Hansen, of South Dakota. A few of these have already come into bearing, and have proven quite satisfactory. Mr. Stevenson is quite hopeful that out of the large number of new sorts being originated by Prof. Hansen and other horticulturists of the North-western States we may be able to find many sorts that will meet the requirements of Western Canada.

Mr. Stevenson has in his grounds a specimen of the sugar maple tree of Eastern Canada. This, so far as we know, is the only specimen of this tree



The sweet pea is perhaps our finest annual flower, and it grows to perfection in this country. This tableful of named varieties was photographed at the 1911 Horticultural Exhibition in Winnipeg.

the best combination of the extreme hardiness of the wild crab and the excellence of the apple. The samples sent are of about the same size as the Transcendent crab—about an inch and a half diameter—and the preserved fruit is very tasty. Mr. Skinner says: "This variety is quite hardy here. The tree is a lovely object in spring, the buds being deep red, changing to pink when open. It is also very interesting in the fall when laden with its red cheeked fruit."

The next convention of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held in Ottawa on February 7 and 8, 1912.

Pears are now being grown a little way south. Amandus Norman, who lives at Hanska, Minn., about fifty miles out from St. Paul, has a pear tree that has borne fruit for three years. The fruit is of excellent quality.

Those who have strawberry patches and wish to mulch them this fall, should be careful not to do so too early. Too early mulching is sure to kill the plants. The generally accepted rule among fruit growers is to wait until the ground would bear a heavily loaded wagon without making any indentation, before they apply a mulch to the strawberry patch.

grown north of the 49th parallel anywhere in the prairie provinces. For the first time, it produced seeds this year. These seeds were gathered and from them will be grown a number of young seedling sugar maples, which it is hoped will be hardy enough to extend the area of sugar maple growing somewhat in this country.

That any increasing interest is being taken in horticulture may be gathered from the fact that at this year's exhibition of the Winnipeg Horticultural Society the attendance was increased to 5,000 from 1,700 last year.

If one wishes to offer winter protection to a tender plant without bending it over flat and covering it with some material, it is a good plan to turn an empty box over the plant upside down. This box then can be covered over with coarse straw manure. This will protect the plant from severe frost and from the damage caused by the scalding of the sun during the month of March. At the same time, it may not break the plant up so much as to lay it down flat. This method is an excellent one for roses of a rather tender kind.



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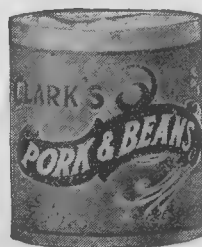
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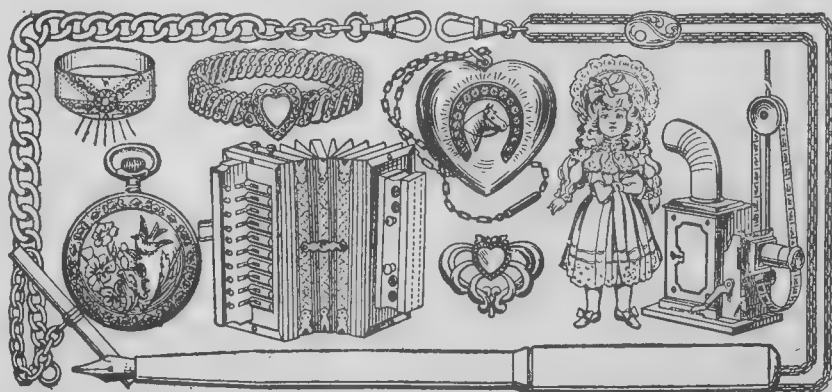
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The Terrible Pains of INDIGESTION

Mr. Wm. H. MacEwen, Mount Tryon, P.E.I., says:—"For more than a year I suffered with all the terrible pains of indigestion, and my life was one of the greatest misery. It did not seem to make any difference whether I ate or not, the pains were always there, accompanied by a severe bloating and a belching of wind. I did not even get relief at night, and sometimes hardly got a bit of sleep. In my misery I tried many remedies said to cure indigestion, but they did me not one particle of good, and I fully expected that I would always be afflicted in this way. At this time my brother came home on a visit, and urged me to try **MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS**, and got me a few vials. By the time I had taken one vial I began to improve and could eat with some relish. I was greatly cheered, and continued taking the pills until all traces of the trouble had disappeared, and I could once more eat all kinds of food without the slightest inconvenience. I am so firmly convinced of their virtue as a family medicine I have no hesitation in recommending them."

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. per vial, or five for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Trapping Rabbits.

In some parts of the world rabbits are such a nuisance that considerable study must be given by fruit growers as to the best way of exterminating them. Otherwise they will destroy large numbers of trees by girdling them during the winter.

The Kansas Experiment Station published a bulletin some little time ago, setting forth different ways of reducing the rabbit pest. One process was by trapping, and it was described as follows:—"A simple and successful method is to sink a barrel in the ground level with its surface. Fit the head slightly smaller than the top and allow it to swing freely on a rod or old broomstick. Pieces of apple or grains of corn may be placed on the outer edge of the cover and when the rabbit attempts to get these, the lid tips up and he slides into the barrel, while the lid, which is slightly heavier on one side than the other, assumes its original position. The heavier side should strike against a heavy nail or bolt so that the lighter side of the lid will drop. The whole thing should be covered with brush or light flat stones so as to make an enticing place for the rabbits."

Preparing a Lawn.

S. D., Manitoba:—"I am preparing some land for a lawn. It is now cleared and plowed. Should I simply have all the humps and hollows levelled off and leave the natural slope of the ground; or should I make it perfectly level throughout?"

Answer by Prof. Bedford, M.A.C.—If your lawn is quite small and you intend to use it for croquet or lawn tennis, it should be made perfectly level before the lawn grass is sown. If the natural slope is very slight, but quite uniform, it may be allowed to remain without much injury. When the lawn is large and not to be used for games requiring level ground, the land may follow the natural slopes providing they are not too abrupt.

The King drag or a piece of railroad steel will quickly level off the ground after it has been plowed and harrowed.

A Tribute to the Paeony.

By John Cavers.

The paeony ranks easily first in the list of Herbaceous perennials and it is a close rival of the rose in the list of flowering plants. For general cultivation it has some advantages over the rose. Its hardiness, its comparative freedom from disease and insect enemies, its tenacity of life under adverse conditions, its permanency when planted, and its increase of rootage from year to year are features that appeal to the busy man or woman who owns a garden. It vies with the rose in its wealth of color, in its fragrance, and in the beauty of its flower buds and opened blooms. There is no flowering plant that will give such good results in brightening up the average farm or village garden at so small a first cost and so little attention from year to year, or which will give such magnificent effects when set out in large plantings, either in beds or borders, in the grounds of the wealthy, as the paeony. It is growing in the appreciation of the people from year to year, and its intrinsic merits form a basis for lasting popularity.

At a recent exhibition at New Westminster, British Columbia, the Okanagan Valley captured four out of five prizes for the best display of fruit from any one district. To Salmon Arm belongs the honor of capturing the first prize. Salmon Arm is in the northern part of the Okanagan Valley. To Penticton in the southern end of the valley belongs the honor of capturing the second prize. Armstrong came third and the fifth prize went to Enderby.



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Plant Samsons.

Interesting Information as to the Force and Rapidity by which Growing Plants Send the Sap upward Through their Stems.

A melon is nearly all water. It has only about one-twentieth of solid matter in its composition. Yet Sandow himself could not emulate the feats of strength which a melon can perform when it is in full growth. The following experiment was made a year or two ago by a well-known botanist. He selected a melon 18 days old and of a circumference of 27 inches, and fixed a sort of harness around it, with a long lever attached. A weight was fixed to the end of the lever, and the power of the melon's growth was measured by the weight it lifted as it increased in size. On the second day after the harness was fixed it was lifting 60 pounds, and 17 days later it was raising 5,000 pounds, or two and a half tons, clear from the ground.

During the spring any deciduous trees might be made to compress air enough to run an engine. At that time of the year every vegetable develops a capacity for picking up by means of its roots great quantities of water and forcing this moisture upwards through its trunk and branches to the buds which are bursting on the top of every twig.



A portion of the display made at the Brandon Fair by the Dominion Forestry Branch. Every year this Branch puts up a very instructive exhibit at Brandon. The pictures about the wall show operations at the Forest Nursery Station at Indian Head, Windbreaks, etc. The wood sections standing on the floor are all labelled and placarded with information dealing with the possibilities of tree growing in this country.

The first experimenter on the power thus exerted by growing plants was Dr. Hales, an English clergyman. It was he who ascertained the force with which sap rises up the stem. To effect this, he cut off the stock of a vine at a height of about a foot from the ground, and on this fixed a glass tube with a V shape curve in it. At the lower part of the V he filled with mercury. The flowing sap accumulating in the interior of the cut stem soon began to force the mercury down on one side of the tube and raise it on the other until the pressure exerted rose to 38 in. In other words, the sap flow was sufficiently powerful to move a column of mercury in addition to the weight of the atmosphere to this height.

Thus the force which impels the sap through the vine is five times as great as that which impels the blood through the larger arteries of a horse. By using a tube containing water instead of mercury the pressure of sap in a growing bamboo has been shown to amount to thirty pounds to the square inch. In this experiment, when the end of the tube was tightly corked, the crop was driven out with a loud report.

The rapidity with which drooping leaves revive under a shower is plain proof of the extraordinary quickness with which plant roots take up water and drive it through the stem to their furthest twigs and leaves. One way of showing how rapidly this occurs is by

solution. Within about 8 or 10 hours the white petals of the flowers will be seen streaked with blue.

Other plants work much more rapidly than the iris. The willow, for instance, which has no need to be economical, as its roots are always in water, pumps moisture through its trunk at the rate of 34 in. an hour. Water rises through the stem of the sunflower at 25 in. an hour.

The tobacco plant, with its wide leaves, contains an immense amount of moisture, and by actual experiment water rises through its thick green stem at the rate of 47½ in. an hour.

But the performance of the plants mentioned fades into nothing when compared with that living pumping machine, the water lilia. This lilia is a huge, rope-like creeper growing in Brazil and owes its name to the fact that even on the most sultry day clear, cool water may be obtained from its stem. A length of about 7 ft., cut anywhere within reach, will be found to contain about a pint of water; but it must be cut first at the top. If the bottom end is cut before the top almost the whole of the water will have gone before the second cut can be made. It is clear that this lilia raises water at the rate of at least a pint a minute—that is 90 gallons between sunrise and sunset, or nearly 33,000 gallons, a year.

Another proof of the enormous pumping power of trees is afforded by the sugar maple of Canada. In spring, when

watering a white iris with a blue aniline the sap is rising, this tree will yield seven or eight gallons of sap daily for three weeks, and this, of course represents but a very small quantity of the water which the whole tree takes up. The black birch, another tree from which sugar is made, has been known to yield 1,890 gallons of sap in 30 days.

Regina will hold its next summer exhibition, from July 22 to August 3, 1912.

M. Harrigan, of Pilot Mound, Man., has sent to the Provincial Department of Agriculture a cabbage grown on his place, that, when stripped of its outer leaves, weighed seventeen pounds. It is claimed that this is the largest cabbage head that has ever come from that district.

The man who wishes to grow cottonwood, Russian poplar or willow trees from cuttings next summer should take his cuttings now. These may be buried in bundles in the soil until spring and then set out; or they may be put in their permanent places now. If permanently planted this fall, do not leave too great a length of wood above ground, but put down a good depth into the soil. Two year old wood makes good willow cuttings, and wood of this season's growth is right for the cottonwood.

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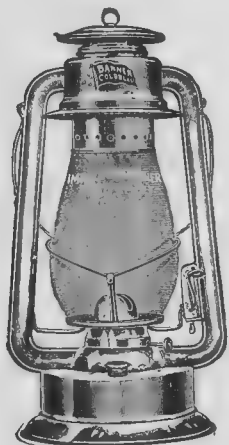
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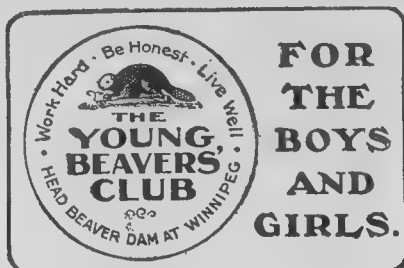


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what we consider to be the most interesting
letters.

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cation in the same envelope.

Never Say Fail.

Keep pushing—'tis wiser
Than sitting aside,
And dreaming and sighing
And waiting the tide,
In life's earnest battle
They only prevail
Who daily march onward,
And never say fail.

With an eye ever open,
A tongue that's not dumb,
And a heart that will never
To sorrow succumb;
You'll battle and conquer
Though thousands assail;
How strong and how mighty
Who never say fail!

The spirit of angels
Is active I know,
As higher and higher,
In glory they go;
Methinks on bright pinions
From heaven they sail,
To cheer and encourage
Who never say fail!

Ahead, then, keep pushing,
And elbow your way,
Unheeding the envious
Asses that bray,
All obstacles vanish,
All enemies quail,
In might of their wisdom,
Who never say fail!

In life's rosy morning,
In manhood's firm pride,
Let this be your motto
Your footsteps to guide;
In storm and in sunshine,
Whatever assail,
We'll onward and conquer,
And never say fail.

Has a Magpie.

Innisfail, Alta., Oct. 10, 1911.

Dear Beavers,—We live on a farm
seven miles from Innisfail. I have a
pony and ride to school two and a half
miles. We have a magpie, which comes
into the yard where the chickens are
fed and eats grain, and he is very
pretty. I have dog. His name is Cap-
tain. He comes to meet me when I am
coming from school, and helps me get
in wood. My father keeps twelve dairy
cows. We send our cream to Innisfail
Creamery. Best wishes to the club,
Percival Quantz.

Has Watched the Beavers.

Oxbow, Sask., Oct. 22nd, 1911.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am a little
boy, only eight years old. I just go to
school in the summer time. I think I
am going all this winter. We saw
some beavers in the Souris river this
summer. Last summer we went in the
evenings to watch them. We always
had to sit down and keep very still or
they would not show themselves. There
are beaver dams right across the river
and their houses are in the bank. The
river is very high after the heavy
rains. I will close. Wishing the Beav-
ers every success, Alex E. Macleod.



You can rely on a

Ross Rifle

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The barrel have the same wonderful accuracy which enabled the
Canadians to make such a fine showing at Bisley, while the action
is admittedly the quickest in existence.

Write for illustrated catalogue and name of nearest dealer.

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Every sportsman should have a "Ross
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A Correspondence Course in "Farm Power" FREE

"Canadian Farm" buys Professor Lynde's Course To Give To Its Subscribers

WE offer you to-day a chance
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without paying anything extra for
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power. He also has the ability to
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is clear, explicit, complete and
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a wide field of knowledge. It deals
with man power, animal power,
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power, gasoline power, electric
power. It shows economical means
of using them all.

It takes up the different tools that
a farmer uses to increase his power.
It explains methods to follow in
order to get the maximum of force
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you never knew before about such
simple tools as crowbars, hay forks,
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respondence Course is easily worth
\$25 to any progressive farmer who
will study the lessons. Yet the
course will cost you nothing, if you
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personally.

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subscription to "Canadian Farm,"
and get our gift of a \$25 Correspond-
ence Course in "Farm Power." We
are making a bold bid for thousands
of new subscribers. That's why
we are so generous.

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matter—so send the coupon to us by
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10

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and Professor Lynde's Correspondence Course in "Farm Power."

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N.W.F.

When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

A Blindfold Race.

Dear Editor and Beavers, — We came to Canada from England five years ago. We like living here very much, but we keep losing the people from the colony. There are not very many families left now.

We have four horses and a dear little colt. Her name is Nellie. The other horses' names are, Dollie, Maud, Queenie, and Harry. Queenie will come to the door for some sugar.

We have taken the Nor'-West Farmer for nearly five years now, and we would not be without it for anything.

We had our Sunday School picnic in July. My! we did have a jolly time. We had races of all kinds, but I think the blindfolded race was the best. Instead of the runners going to the post, they would go into the scrub and down the bank of the creek.

I think it is a very good motto on the button, and I think if we all tried to do what it said we should get along well. Wishing the club and editor and Beavers every success, I remain, yours truly,
Ellen Seekins.

Riddles from other Beavers.

Spell "brandy" with three letters.

Answer—B r and y.

Spell "blind pig" with two letters.

Answer—Pg—a pig without an i.

What time is it when the clock strikes 13? Answer—Time for the clock to be fixed.

How Fish are Hatched.

How many of our boys and girls have ever seen a fish two days old? We wonder how many of them are even aware of the fact that fish are hatched from fish eggs, and we also wonder how many of them have ever seen the eggs! For anyone who is interested in this sort of thing, it is a splendid treat to go through the fishery exhibit at one of our large exhibitions at some place where fishing is an important industry. The writer has had the pleasure of seeing two or three such exhibits. Year after year there is an exhibit of this kind at the provincial exhibition at New Westminster, B.C.

Here one sees quite a large number of troughs, with water running through them. In one of these troughs the fish eggs are kept. These vary somewhat in size according to the kind of fish that laid them, but in many cases the eggs are about the size of grains of wheat. The eggs have somewhat the appearance of very small hens' eggs with soft shells. They hatch in the water, and the length of time it takes for fish eggs to hatch is determined to some extent by the temperature of the water. The warmer the water, the quicker the eggs will hatch, but the strongest fish are hatched in water of lower temperature.

At one of these exhibitions one will also see other troughs containing fish in quite a number of different stages of development. Here is one trough showing the eggs just beginning to hatch. When fish are hatched, they do not break the shells of the eggs and escape, as chickens do, but rather they grow a tail from one part and a head from another part of the shell. Here you find a trough where the eggs look almost as they did at first, but with a slight projection at one side that, upon close examination, is found to be a head, and on the other side another slight protrusion, that upon examination proves to be a tail. The largeness of the round egg body in between gives the little fish a very funny appearance, and makes him look as though his body was very badly swelled out of shape. At this stage the fish cannot swim or move about in any way.

The next trough will probably show the little fish with the head and tail much more developed and with a body somewhat reduced, and then in still other troughs the young fish may be seen in all stages of development. The eggs act as a sort of food sac for the young fish, and the contents are finally used in making body for the fish.

The little fish are of the most delicate pink color imaginable, and it seems very funny to see them trying their tiny little fins for the first time.

It is not the good fortune of every baby fish to be born perfect. There are freaks in fish as well as in other children of nature. Some are born with two heads, others with two tails, and some have two bodies with only one head. These, of course, generally die off about as soon as they are hatched.

Some men are born rich, some acquire wealth, and the rest of us just have to hustle.

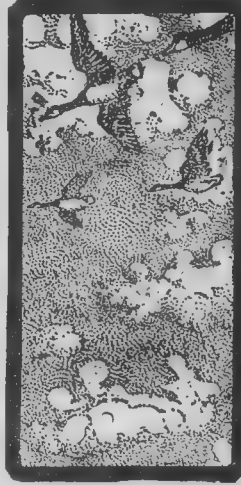
"If John had only left a will," said the widow, "we wouldn't have had all this trouble about dividing the property."

"Why, do the lawyers bother you very much?" was asked.

"Well, I should say they do. It's dreadful. I declare, it makes me almost wish sometimes that John hadn't died."

Benzine is one of the most volatile of the cleansers, evaporating very quickly, and for this reason is invaluable for cleaning the most delicate silks and woollens, especially if it is pure. It is largely used by professional cleaners for this purpose. Whole garments are immersed in vats of the benzine, instead of water. One must be very careful not to use it near a fire, as it is very inflammable. It is also excellent to use in cleaning bath tubs, sinks, marble or anything that other cleansers are used for.

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Smokeless Powder Shells "LEADER" and "REPEATER"

The superiority of Winchester Smokeless Powder Shells is undisputed. Among intelligent shooters they stand first in popularity, records and shooting qualities. Always use them
For Field or Trap Shooting.

Ask Your Dealer For Them.

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We make our poultry fencing close enough to turn small fowl—then we make it extra strong, so it will last for years and keep the cattle out. The heavy, hard steel top and bottom wires hold it taut and prevent it from sagging.

PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE SAVES EXPENSE

It is well galvanized so as to protect it from rust. It makes such a firm, upstanding fence that it requires less than half the posts needed for the ordinary poultry fence, and that means a big saving to you. Write for particulars.

We make farm and ornamental fences and gates of exceptional quality. Agents wanted where not now represented.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.

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Winnipeg, Man.

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For a cool building in summer, and a warm building in winter, use Plaster Board and the "Empire" Brands of Wall Plaster.

We shall be pleased to send you plaster literature.

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How much your proposed lines will cost?

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WE SUPPLY poles, wire, brackets, insulators, ground rods, bat-

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OUR INFORMATION Department is at your service FREE.

If Interested---WRITE US TO-DAY.

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Five hours' fishing with hook and line in Dried Meat Lake, Central Alberta.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Angus Herd at Souris.

Some eight miles west of Souris, on a well cultivated stock farm, J. R. Hume has established a herd of 25 registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. He bought 12 choice three-year-old females from J. D. McGregor, Brandon, a year ago, and each proved to be in calf to Golden Gleam, the sire of so many of Mr. McGregor's prize winners. This year Mr. Hume was fortunate enough to receive twelve calves, all of excellent Angus type and conformation. Of these, eight are females and the four bulls are being offered

for sale. The bull at the head of the herd, Pride Lad of Homer, is an American-bred bull also secured from Mr. McGregor and represents a splendid type of the breed in every detail. His dam was Alto's Pride, that has a wonderful record both as a breeder and show ring cow.

Berkshire hogs are also to find a place in the programme of stock on Mr. Hume's farm, and already several splendid individuals are on hand. With the object of building up a large Berkshire herd, Mr. Hume is not anxious to dispose of many of his young females but is offering the best of his boars for sale this fall. Mr. Hume begins advertising in this issue of the Nor'-

West Farmer, and anyone desiring breeding stock in Aberdeen-Angus or Berkshires would do well to write Mr. Hume at an early date.

Holstein Records.

Jas. Herriot, the noted Holstein breeder at Souris, Man., reports a most successful year with his herd which now number about forty individuals. For the month of September he had twelve cows entered in the Record of Performance test. In spite of the fact that September is not the best month for milk production, the average milk yield from the twelve cows was 800 pounds for the

month, and the maximum was 1185 pounds which amount was given by a cow that had freshened two months previous. The average butter fat was 3.9 per cent. and the maximum 4.5 per cent.

The results for October up to time of writing show a decided increase over the September yields of both milk and butter fat as the cows have been running on fresh pasture. Mr. Herriot has a fine stock bull, Sunnysdale Hangerville, from the herd of A. D. Foster, Bloomfield, Ont., that is leaving him some choice young stuff, bulls and females, which he is offering for sale on another page of this issue. A noteworthy fea-

PAQUET
FURS

From the Trapper
Direct to You.

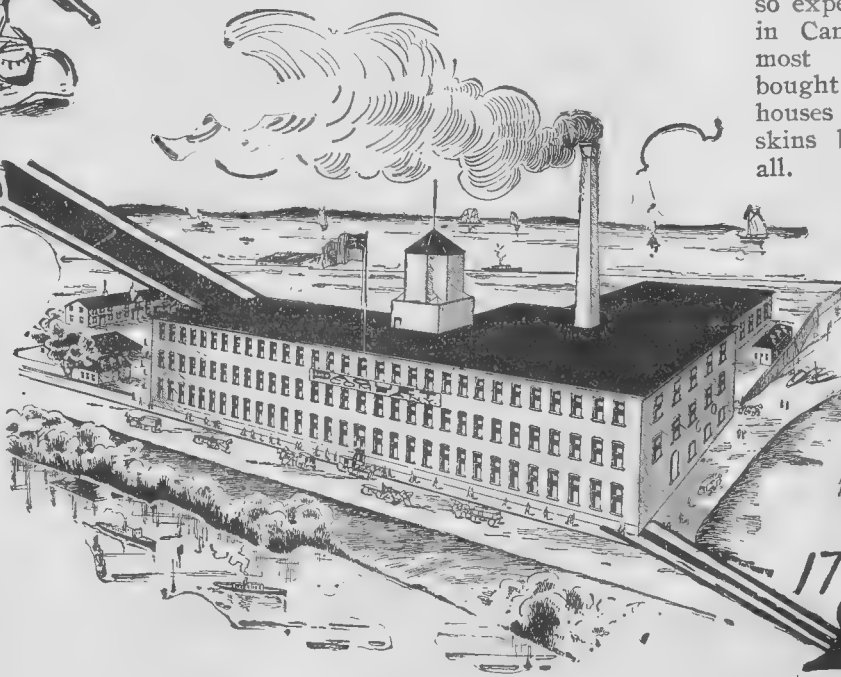
Through Canada's Greatest Fur Factory.

THE steadily increasing demand for PAQUET FURS has been the direct cause of the adoption of this new method of selling furs from Trapper to YOU. Our new system will enable every man and woman in Canada to enjoy the comfort of rich and luxurious furs at prices they can well afford to pay—prices which have never before been possible—the MANUFACTURER'S PRICES of Canada's Greatest Fur Factory. It will enable us to keep our immense fur factory running at full capacity all the year round, turning out furs and fur garments of the most approved designs originating in the great fashion centres of Paris and New York. The main reason why furs have heretofore been

so expensive is that other furs, sold in Canada, are made up for the most part from finished skins, bought from dressing and dyeing houses which charge a profit on the skins before they are cut into at all.

This Factory

which is by far the largest establishment of its kind in Canada, and one of the largest in the world, is the only fur factory in AMERICA where every process, such as dressing, tipping, dyeing and finishing of furs, from the raw skins to the finished garment, is in operation under one roof. Thus, in dealing direct with this factory, you save all the intermediary profits.



1772

6025

THE FUR SET
ILLUSTRATED \$115

No. 6025. Lady's "Noblesse" Stole in genuine Mink, falling to the waist in back, trimmed with heads and tails, lining of finest quality plain Satin - - - Special \$70.00

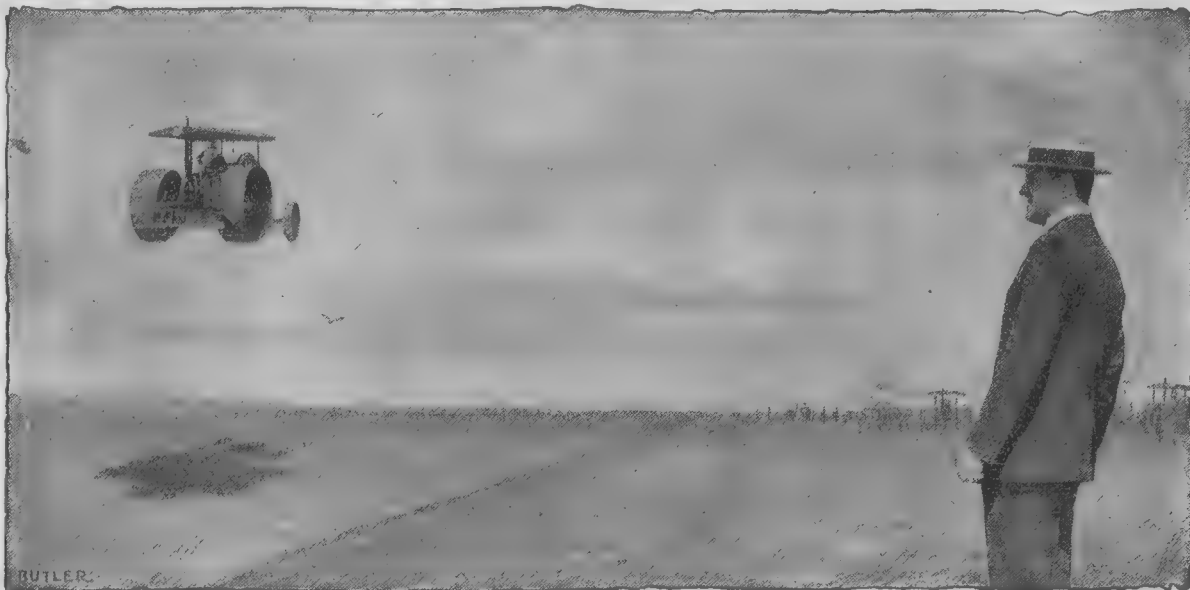
No. 1772. Lady's Cushion Muff to match, genuine Mink, finest satin lining - - - Special \$45.00



This Fur Catalogue containing 80 pages of beautiful half-tone engravings (some in colors), and thousands of prices on furs and fur garments, will be sent to you FREE. Write us a postcard NOW!

THE PAQUET
COMPANY
LIMITED
QUEBEC - - - CANADA





A flight of the Imagination.

ture in connection with this dairy farm is an overflowing well which supplies a continuous stream of water to the stable both in summer and winter. Drainage from the stable is good and a waste pipe conducts the surplus water to a creek near by.

John Clark's Clyde Importation.

Following is an extract from the Oct. 14 issue of the Scottish Farmer regarding the weekly exports of Clydesdales to Canada:—"Mr. Jno. Clark, Crowfoot, Alta., had eleven, all of them purchased in Kintyre, of which Mr. Clark is a native; and four of them by the celebrated 1,000 gs. horse Silver Cup (11184), which was first three times at the Highland, and twice first at the Royal. A yearling colt of these was out of a mare by the fine, big horse Gallant Prince (10552), which stood first at the H. and A. S. show in 1889, and had the Duke of Argyle's Kintyre premium. All are out of well-bred Kintyre mares. A yearling colt and a two-year-old filly were got by that excellent breeding horse Cariskey (13401), which died only the other day. He was got by the noted champion Hiawatha (10067), out of the great champion mare Topsy Pride. A three-year-old horse is by the successful breeding horse Royal Favorite (10630), and a two-year-old was got by the Cawdor Cup champion Oyama (13118), out of a mare by the good breeding horse Montrove Ronald (1121). A yearling colt, by the well-bred Pride of the Lothians (14308), is out of a mare by the celebrated Sir Everard (5353), and a 3-year-old filly, by the superior horse Royal Blend (11893), is out of a mare by the unbeaten champion colt Lord Dundonald (11094), with gr.-dam by the Glasgow premium horse St. Lawrence (3220). Another is by that good breeding horse Baron Miller (12836)."

More Clydes for Manitoba.

For the week ending Oct. 14, Canada again leads, by several head, as the largest importer of Clydesdales. The Scottish Farmer, of the above date, makes the following complimentary remarks regarding the consignment of Clydes of Mr. John Graham: "Mr. John Graham, Carberry, Man., shipped 14 Clydesdales, 9 being from Mr. Matthew Marshall, and five from Mr. Robert Graham, Kaimflat, Kelso. Six of Mr. Marshall's lot are colts, all but one of them being two-year-olds. Of these, one is by the Cawdor Cup champion Memento (13100), out of a mare by the other champion Baron Kitchener (10499), and going back on the dam's side to the noted Violet of Portencallie, by Darnley (222), the dam of Bonnie Buchlyvie. Another has for sire the good-breeding horse Mercutio (11431), from a mare by the big, well-bred horse Gallant Prince (10552). Then comes one by the noted Royal Favorite (10630), the sire of Scotland Yet, and out of a mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Marcellus (11110), his gr.-dam being by the world-famous Darnley. The fourth is a son of the well-

bred horse Menclaus (14272), a son of the four times champion Hiawatha, out of a dam by the noted Mains of Airies (10379), and, like the Baron Kitchener colt, he traces back on his dam's side to Violet of Portencallie. The fifth is by Marcellus Stewart (13621), and is out of a mare by the good-breeding horse Brooklyn (6547). The other colt sold to Mr. Graham by Mr. Marshall is by the well-known Royal Edward (11495), by the Famous Baron's Pride (9122), out of Minniehaha, by Hiawatha (10067), a full sister to the Cawdor Cup winner Marcellus (11110). These are horses which cannot fail to find favor with Canadian breeders, and Mr. Graham deserves success in acquir-

ing such excellent stock. Mr. Marshall also supplies three females. One of them, Zineta, foaled in 1906, is got by the Cawdor Cup champion Hiawatha Godolphin (12602), out of a mare by William the Conqueror (9093), her grand-dam being by the noted Craichmore Darnley (5667). This is a useful mare, which should breed some good stock in the Dominion. Proud Sally is a four-year-old by Silver Plate (119346), whose dam was champion at the Highland show, and she is out of a mare by the famous MacGregor (1487), so long the stud horse at Netherhall. The other mare is a daughter of Darnley's Prince (13296), out of a dam by Prince Robert (7135).

She was foaled in 1908. All these mares are of the deep-bodied order, with legs of excellent quality and plenty of flat, flinty bone. The five acquired from Mr. Robert Graham, Kaimflat, consists of a three-year-old colt, a two-year-old colt, and three very good females. The three-year-old colt is Prince of the Border (16002), by Baron's Charm (12441), and out of a superior mare by Royal Alexander (9997), his grand-dam being by the famous Top Knot (6360). The younger horse is got by Royal Edward, Jr. (14336), and his dam is by Picador, (10833), while his grand-dam is by the noted horse Darnley Again (9182). They are useful sorts with compact bodies and standing on the best of legs. A mare included in the lot is a daughter of Argosy (11247), foaled in 1904, and out of a dam by Archduke (8431). A three-year-old mare is by Chattan's Best (13407), out of a mare by Black Rod (10598). Then comes a two-year-old daughter of Tomahawk (13809), out of a Baron o' Dee (11264) dam. All of them should prove useful breeding mares and should reflect credit on the Old Country.

J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, has been seriously inconvenienced through the reimposition of the restrictions against the exportation of cattle from Great Britain on account of the outbreak of foot and mouth disease. We learn that Mr. McGregor had arranged for the exportation to him of a number of leading winners at the past season's chief shows in the Old Country. It was hoped to have these cattle at Chicago at the time of the International, but the re-imposition of the regulations regarding the movement of cattle in the Old Country made it impossible for Mr. McGregor to ship his cattle as he had intended.



Get
a
half-
pound
tin
to-day.

Smoke
the tobacco of
proved excellence
and absolute purity,
MEERSCHAUM
Cut Plug.

Hazelwood's Ayrshires.

Another man to begin the breeding of pure bred stock is T. Hazelwood, Glenboro, Man. A fine herd of Ayrshire cattle have been bred up from stock of the noted herd of Steele Bros., of the same town. Mr. Hazelwood is very enthusiastic over this breed of cattle and could not be persuaded that any beef breed is their equal for the average farmer. Last year brought him all heifer calves and the two bulls reared this season are for sale. The females are a choice lot and Mr. Hazelwood figures on taking in a circuit of fairs with his herd next season.

A Yorkshire herd will also be established on this farm. A pure bred sow has been purchased and she has every appearance of making a right beginning in the establishment of a good Yorkshire herd.

New Importation for Hardisty.

Mr. W. C. Kidd, senior proprietor of the firm of W. C. Kidd, Listowel, Ltd., of Listowel, Ont., and Hardisty, Alta., called at this office a few days ago after completing a trip of inspection through the western provinces. Mr. Kidd reports that their seventh importation of horses for 1911 was expected at their new barns in Hardisty about Nov. 1. The shipment consists of stallions only—Belgians, Percherons, Clydesdales, Standardbreds and Thoroughbreds. During the past season this firm has sold some 30 stallions in Alberta. Their ranch is at Strome and western stables at Hardisty, in which latter district they have placed a large number of horses. The Kidds have not showed to any considerable extent at western fairs, preferring to do business from their own stables. Mr. G. T. Kidd, at Hardisty, Alta., is the western agent.

Jas Burnett's Clydes.

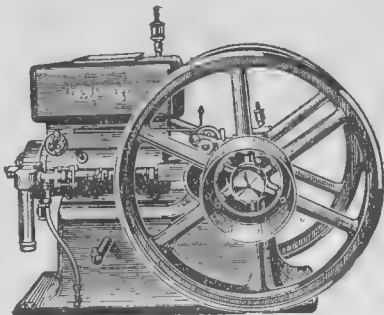
The stables of Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man., are full of a choice lot of stallions, mares and fillies now being offered for sale. The stud contains both home-bred animals and individuals imported from Scotland last July. Scotty Bryce, by Scottish Crest, that was shown at the western fairs with such success as a 2-year-old this season, is doing well and still possesses the depth, thickness and quality below that made him so popular in the show-ring.

The 4-year-old, Evergrand, by Everlasting, that stood first at Winnipeg as a 2-year-old, and second at Brandon Winter Fair, still retains his symmetry and quality with muscular development, and these points are clearly pronounced in his progeny, making him an excellent and popular stock horse. Lochinvar, a dark bay 3-year-old, by Show King, would be improved with size, but shows quality and muscular development to a marked degree. The yearling stallion Baron Rozelle, by Baron Beaulieu, and grandson of Baron's Pride, has come along well since the fairs. He has feet, ankles and legs that are hard to beat and looks like a colt that will be heard from later. The females are also in fine condition. A brown 3-year-old mare, Princess of Stair, by Memento, is in foal to Prince Shapley. She is the big, quality kind so much in demand as brood mares and has the close, straight action of her sire with plenty of timber under her. Ruby Barber, a 2-year-old sired by Ruby Pride, is also a large, well-proportioned bay mare with splendid underpinning and action. Hazel Bell, by King Thomas, is a 4-year-old and imported two years ago. She is suckling a nice foal by Evergrand. This mare is one of the low-down, thick, quality mares that throw splendid stock when crossed with horses more or less upstanding.

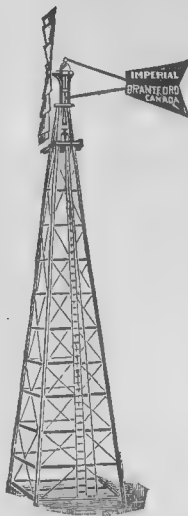
Mr. Burnett has recently sold the 2-year-old, black filly, Castleton Lady, by Castleton King, that stood first at Virden fair this season to J. E. Mills, Medora, Man., and also purchased a beautiful stallion foal sired by Evergrand from W. Basker, of Napinka. Mr. Burnett begins his season's advertising on another page of this issue and will be pleased to quote right prices to all correspondents.

**THE IDEAL
GASOLINE ENGINE**

We make and sell "Ideal" Stationary and Portable Engines, in sizes from 1½ to 50 h.p., and the demand for these engines proves how excellent is the construction, combining simplicity, durability and economy.



Our new horizontal hopper cooled gasoline engine, made in two sizes, 3 and 4½ h.p.

**The Imperial
WIND-
MILL**

"Imperial" Pumping Mill
Made in 8, 10, 12, 16 and 20 foot sizes.

**The Best by
Far in
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Galvanized Steel Pumping Windmills, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 20 feet.

Galvanized Steel Towers for all purposes.

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**THE MAPLE LEAF
GRAIN GRINDERS**

Maple Leaf Grain Grinder. Made in 5 sizes.

Concrete Mixers, Two Sizes, Iron Pumps, Lift and Force Wood Tanks, all styles.

Brass Cylinders, all styles.

Water Pipes and Fittings, plain or galvanized. Steel Frame Wood Saws.

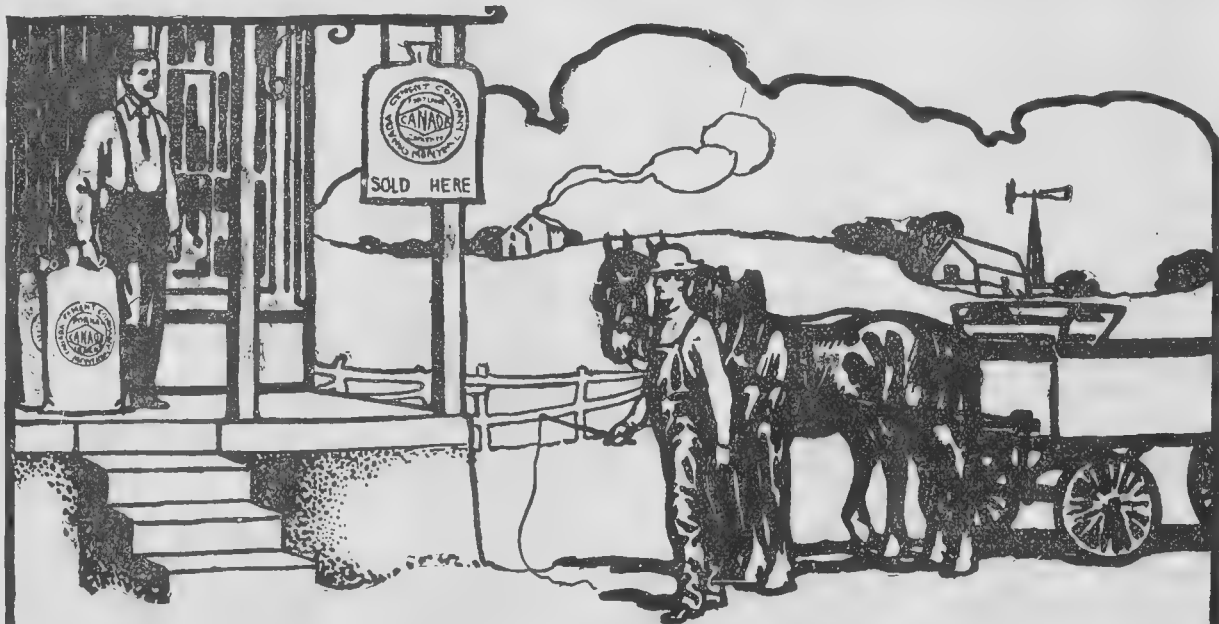
Write For Catalogue

GOOLD, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO. LTD.

Brantford

Winnipeg

Calgary

**\$3,600 in Cash Prizes for Farmers**

WHEN you enter the Canada Cement Prize Contest, your dealer will assist you. Consult him in reference to conditions of the contest. Refer all questions of doubt to him to decide. Confer with him when his experience and advice and his knowledge of our plan would seem helpful.

Don't hesitate about doing this. We have requested him to assist to the best of his ability any farmer in his locality competing in this contest—whether it's a matter involving the application of cement, or how to go about winning one of the prizes offered in this contest. Do you realize that you have as good a chance as the next man to win one of these prizes? There are four for each Province, as follows:

PRIZE "A"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use during 1911, the greatest number of bags of "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "B"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who in 1911 uses "CANADA" Cement on his farm for the greatest number of purposes. PRIZE "C"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes us with photograph

showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

Contest will close on November 15th, 1911, and as soon as possible thereafter, prizes will be awarded.

Be sure and get a copy of our Contest Circular, telling all about the contest. Ask your dealer for one or use the attached coupon, if you find it more convenient.

In writing us, mention whether you have received your copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," a profusely-illustrated 160-page book, which tells you how to build with concrete, so that you can do much of the work yourself. It's a mighty handy and useful book, and should save you many a dollar. Farmers who have received it, say it is splendid. Write to-night and it will go back to you with Prize Contest Folder, by return mail.

Please
send Cir-
cular and
Book.
Name.....
Address.....

Canada Cement Company, Limited, Montreal

Evergreen Stock Farm.

At the farm of Thos. Sanderson, Holland, Man., may be seen a fine display of pure-bred stock in the form of 30 Shorthorn cattle, 60 Shropshire sheep and 90 Yorkshire hogs. Mr. Sanderson has found a fair demand for all classes of his stock during the past year, but particularly good demand for females. Due to his health, Mr. Sanderson has decided to take a smaller farm and will in all probability be having a sale of pure-bred stock during the winter. All the young stuff is looking well and both males and females in cattle, sheep and hogs are being offered for sale.

Sunnyside Yorkshires.

A. D. McDonald, proprietor of Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., has had great success with his Yorkshire hogs this season. He has not only had an increased local demand, but is making sales in distant parts of Western Canada and also in the United States. One of his recent sales was three sows to C. M. Fairly, of Lawrence, Kansas, and this order may be considerably enlarged. His sows this fall have averaged 15 pigs each and one brought him 16. From such litters they find no trouble in rearing ten to twelve good pigs. At present 135 Yorkshires are on hand, and approximately 100 of these will be sold this winter. Just now Mr. McDonald is offering 15 boars that are ready for immediate service. The hogs from this farm are the long smooth, bacon type and Mr. McDonald appears to have been successful in building up a most prolific strain of Yorkshires.

Suffolk Down Rams for Sale.

In this issue J. D. McGregor, Glenarnock Stock Farm, Brandon, announces Suffolk Down rams for sale. The number is limited so those who may be interested should write without delay.

Mount Pleasant Stock Farm.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, a member of our staff was given a day's drive through that whole district and among others, a visit was made to McKirdy Bros. proprietors of the Mount Pleasant Stock Farm, where a large stock of both home-bred and imported Clydesdales, in addition to a number of Shorthorn cattle, are kept. After a most successful season at the Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina fairs the horses are all looking well and the young stuff is coming on in fine shape. Primax, by Perfection, the bay 4-year-old stallion, Gartly Ruby, by Ruby Pride are both in high condition and the latter horse has both quality and action with a wonderful strong top. The yearling stallion, Crowned King, by Gartly Bonus is coming along well and the Show King yearling stallion, Gartly's King, that stood first at Winnipeg this year has grown considerably since the fairs. He looks like the makings of a good, big horse and has plenty of substance and quality to make him popular. A good kind of colt is also seen in Baron Gartly, a 2-year-old by Show King.

The females on this farm are all the low-down thick kind with good quality. The two Show King mares, Show Queen and Royal Princess, are in fine shape and show splendid underpinning. A very thick muscular mare is Bell Woodburn (Imp.) by Woodburn. She was brought out by Mr. McKirdy this summer and has not yet been shown here. Three good, strong foals sired by Primax, and out of Lady McArthur, Lady Gartly and Mary of Inchwood are the makings of strong, growthy stallions and mares.

The Shorthorn department is offering some choice females for sale this fall and all are in splendid breeding condition. The matron of the herd, Florist II, was sired by Sittytion Stamp (Imp.) and from her are a line of heifers; a 3-year-old by Redbull; 2-year-old by Napinka's Pride, also yearlings and calves.

These breeders are now ready for the winter's trade in Clydesdales and Shorthorns and begin advertising in this issue of the Nor'-West Farmer. Anyone desiring to secure any choice breeding stock would do well to write McKirdy Bros. and mention the Nor'-West Farmer when making inquiries.

Another Lakewood Percheron Sale.

Attention is called on another page to the auction sale of Percherons by H. G. McMillan & Sons, Lakewood Stock Farm, Rock Rapids, Iowa. The sale will be held at Sioux City, Ia., on November 14 and 15. This should be of interest to Canadian buyers. The McMillans are among the very largest breeders and importers of Percheron horses in America. They have been breeding on a very large scale and have succeeded in this respect better than almost any other firm on this continent. For the past two years the female champion at Chicago came from Lakewood. They have another homebred one that has been winning great honors at the State fairs this year, and which promises to lead her class at Chicago in December. Their noted stallions, Calypso, Collard, Cartillage, and others have been so much spoken of that they need little mention from us. The sale not only includes a lot of good horses bred away up in the purple, but the time of the year at which it is being held is most favorable for Canadian buyers. They will have a chance to take in this sale, visit other barns and stay over for the International at Chicago before coming home. Messrs. McMillan & Sons especially invite horsemen from the prairie provinces of Canada to attend their sale at Sioux City on November 14 and 15.

More Clydesdales.

Feeling that he has rather more Clydesdales than he can carry over, Mr. R. E. Foster, Napinka, Man., is offering some stallions and mares for sale this fall. Lord Sapley by Hiawatha heads the stud. He is a horse of great scale, stylish and good at the ground. Three brood mares of good size and quality—Attractive Bell by Prince Attractive Nettie of Crockettford by Rathillet, and Star Princess by Baron Mitchell—show signs of splendid brood mares. The latter two have each a foal at foot this year. Two 2-year-old fillies that would stand well to the front in any company are Lady Morn and Lady Laurine by Show King. These show uniformity, size, quality and character that is looked for in the best classes of Clydesdales. British Cheer, a 5-year-old stallion, sired by Revelanta, is a big muscular horse with substance and quality that should get large, growthy foals. Any of the above stock is for sale. As Mr. Foster is announcing in his advertisement in another column of this issue.

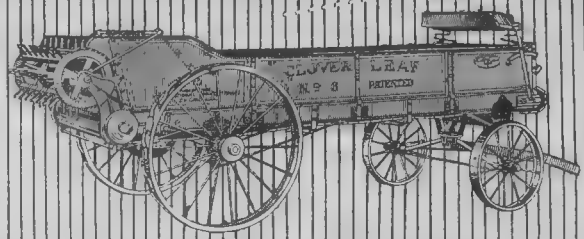
Hassard Offers Clydes.

The first Clydesdale shipment of 1911 from the stables of T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., arrived at the Crescent Stables, Souris, Man., some days ago. The consignment consists of 18 well-bred Clydesdale fillies, all two years of age. They are a good bunch with plenty of size and quality and are good movers. The majority of these mares came from the stables of James Kilpatrick, Craigie Mains, Kilmarnock, Scotland, and were personally selected by Mr. Hassard from a large stud.

The breeding of the entire shipment is worthy of mention as they show such sires and grandsires as Sir Hugo, Sir Everard, Brandon's Pride, Royal Favorite, Hiawatha, Royal Chattan and Baron o' Buchlyvie. Among them, however, are some choice ones. Craigie Dainty, by Borland's Pride, is a very thick, growthy mare, with good feet and legs and close, straight action. She has five registered dams. Mary Hugo, by Sir Hugo, another large mare, has splendid action and her underpinning is right. A black mare, Lady Dickie, shows excellent quality and likewise moves well. She is sired by Lord Howard and he by Hiawatha. Meg of Boghall, by Royal Walter, has five registered dams and is a beautiful type of mare. Essie Alexander, by Scotland's Gartly, shows wonderful development for a two-year-old and also goes well. It is Mr. Hassard's intention to continue shipping to the West so long as the present demand for Clydesdales continues during the winter months.

W. R. Basker Begins with Clydes.

The Napinka district in Manitoba is gaining great reputation as a pure bred



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The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizers, etc., write to the IHC Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning these subjects.



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stock country. A new man in the Clydesdale arena there is W. R. Basker, who has made a splendid beginning in the breeding of horses. Two beautiful mares, Nellie Gartly and Bessie Gartly, both by Woodend Gartly, and out of imported mares, have each a foal by Evergrand. These mares are the right kind both for breeding and conformation and are proving to be splendid dams. An imported mare, Winsome Nell, by Refiner, is a 5-year-old and a big mare with lots of quality.

Mr. Basker has been very fortunate in securing good sires and dams to give him the quality and size that characterize the young animals that are coming along.

Bonnie Brae Stock Farm Sale.

John Turner, proprietor, has disposed of the Bonnie Brae Stock Farm situated one mile west of Carroll, Man. This farm has for twenty years been the home of a pure bred herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and some Clydesdale horses. Mr. Turner is retiring from active farm life and will take up his residence in Carroll village after having an auction sale which has been arranged to take place in February. In this dispersion sale will be included fifteen pure bred Angus females and four registered Angus bulls, also forty high grade Angus females that have been crossed with a pure bred Angus bull for twenty years. The champion Aberdeen-Angus bull at the 1911 bull sale at Brandon now heads the herd and will be sold at the sale.

Among the Clydesdales to be sold are three registered mares in foal to Royal Flush, also two choice yearling fillies and one 1911 filly sired by the same horse. Sixteen high grade horses will also be sold in addition to all implements, etc., in connection with the estate. Further notice will be given later through these columns when the exact date of sale has been decided upon.

More Berkshires and Shorthorns.

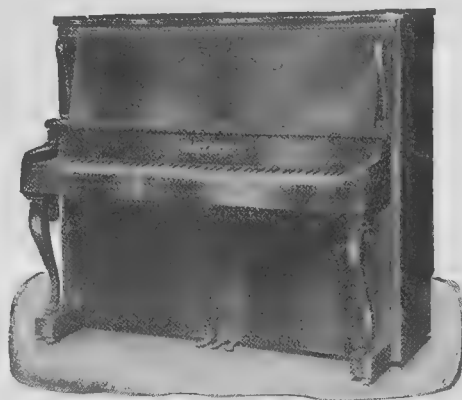
S. Anderson, Cypress River, Man., is making a splendid beginning in the breeding of pure bred Berkshires and Shorthorns. His foundation stock in hogs was bought from F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, and a bunch of the youngsters are coming along well, and together with some breeding stock is being offered for sale. The Shorthorn herd is not large, but the stock bull and females are of the right kind and should bring Mr. Anderson some good individuals to make up a substantial and profitable herd.

Vanstone and Rogers' Sales.

The firm of Vanstone and Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., report the best demand for draft stallions and mares this fall that they have met since establishing their business a few years ago. Their stable at present contains 52 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, only three of which are above two years old. The importation of Percherons which arrived from the south in August have all been sold except ten head. On Sept. 30, a shipment of five imported Percheron mares and one Belgian mare was consigned to Rosthern, Sask., also on Oct. 16 a fine bunch of four stallions and two mares went to Langham, Sask. This consignment consisted of two Percheron stallions, two Clyde mares, a Clyde stallion and a Belgian stallion. A 4-year-old Percheron stallion, Alouzit, was decidedly the feature of the lot. He stood exactly 15.2 hands and weighed over a ton. Such a low-set compact, yet massive horse is seldom found in any breed. This horse was an excellent model of the prevailing type of horse which this firm appears to handle most extensively. A representative of the Nor'-West Farmer had a look through the stables recently and the outstanding feature of the animals is the low-down, thick type with weight and strong constitution. Although a good supply of horses is on hand, such an unexpected demand has arisen for Percherons and Belgians that the firm intend bringing in a large importation in the very near future.

Bray has Oxford Rams for Sale.

Jas. Bray, Homewood Stock Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., reports sales



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of Oxford Downs through his advertisement in the Nor'-West Farmer. He was in the office a few days ago, and states that Homewood Stock Farm is offering a good selection from this year's lamb crop. Mr. Bray's farm is almost immediately adjoining the town of Portage and for shipping facilities few stock men can beat him. Farmers wanting well-bred breeding sheep, either rams or ewes, would consult their best interests by getting into communication with Mr. Bray. Orders can be shipped out over any of the four roads: C.P.R., C.N.R., G.T.P., or G.N. Kindly mention the Nor'-West Farmer.

Good Demand for Stock.

W. V. Edwards, Souris, Man, breeder of Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs, reports such a keen demand for this class of stock during 1911 that he is practically sold out. His Jersey herd is reduced to about ten females and his stock bull, Balmoral Golden Lad, from the herd of Joseph Harper, Kinley, Sask. The Berkshires are few in number, but looking well and more will be on hand for next season.

Clydesdales are being introduced also as Mr. Edwards' sons appear to be more enthusiastic over horses than cattle or hogs. Two registered mares, Minnie Field (Imp.) and Minnie Cowel (Imp.), have each a good foal this year. Mr. Edwards states that he will be out at the large fairs with his stock next season.

Another Clyde Importation.

Mr. John Leckie, Inehwood, Scotland, shipped three stallions and one filly to his son, Robert Leckie, of Arcola, Sask. A recent issue of the Scottish Farmer comments up a these horses as follows: One was the three-year-old stallion Royal Record (1574), well-known in the show-yard in the West of Scotland during the past two seasons, and got by the Cawdor Cup champion Oyama (13118), out of Mr. Leckie's well-known breeding mare May Queen (19810), by Marconi (11817); while the grand dam was the Queenzieburn Sir Everard mare Fairy Queen, and the great-grand-dame the noted prize-winning mare Lady Jane, by St. Lawrence (3220). The two-year-old colt was got by Mr. Leckie's well-known prize horse Count Victor (12108), out of the same mare as the three-year-old, and another two-year-old was by Scotland's Gartly (13734), out of Gipsy Queen (21464), by Marconi (11817), and the grand-dam is the Sir Everard mare referred to above. The filly is a two-year-old by Count Victor (12108), out of a mare by the £1000 horse Montrave Mac (9958), while the grand-dam is by the big horse Prince of Millfield (9250). This is a small shipment of quite superior horses as the above notes show.

Mutch Bros.' Importation.

The Scottish Farmer of October 7, 1911, contains the following account of the importation of Clydesdales made by Messrs. A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and speaks highly of the class of animals selected by these noted Clydesdale breeders and importers: Messrs. A. & G. Mutch had 15 fillies and 12 stallions, all from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, of the Netherhall and Banks studs. They had nine two-year-old colts, two three-year-olds, and one yearling. The three-year-olds are rightly bred, one being got by Baron Leven (12459), out of a mare by Royal Favorite (10630), gr.-dam by Sir Everard (5353). This is the blood that tells for weight and quality. The other is the Revelanta horse Dunduff Triumph (15801), which had the Dalkeith premium this year. The yearling was got by the premium horse Baron Beaulieu (10257), out of a mare by the noted breeding horse Rozelle (10638), the sire of the H. and A. S. champion of 1910. The two-year-olds are a specially high-class lot. Their sires were nearly all champion horses. One is by Baron's Pride, out of a mare by Royal Gartly (9844). Another has the champion sire of 1911, Baron of Buchlyvie (11263), for his sire, the Cawdor Cup champion Hiawatha (10067) for sire of his dam, and Baron's Pride for sire of his gr.-dam. Others are by the great Everlasting (11331); the noted

Prince Shapely (10111); the favorite Baron Gibson (12452), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Royal Ruby; and the big H. and A. S. first prize horse Ruby Pride; the already-named Silver Plate; the popular premium horse Baron's Voucher (12041), (this was in the prize list at Agr last year); and the successful stud horse Sir Hugo (10924). The dam of this last is by the great Glasgow champion horse Royal Chattan (11489), and the colt was himself first at Dunoon this year. Among the fillies are eight foals, one four-year-old mare, and six two-year-olds. The mare is by the famous breeding horse Up to Time (10475), and was first at Kirkcudbright and second at Dumfries this year. The two-year-olds are a well-bred lot, of the type that grow into good breeding mares. Among them are the produce of the Rhins of Galloway premium horse Honor (14165); the premium horse Scotland's Laird (14354); Baron Merry-lee (14000); and the big Prince Thomas horse Fyvie's Pride (12580). The filly by this last is one of the best in the bunch. Another is by the noted Up to Time, and others are by Royal Edward (11495). Two of the foals are by the well-known Prince Sturdy (10112); one is by Baron's Pride; two are by the Netherhall stud horse of this year, Kinleith Pride (14730); one is by the H. and A. S. second prize horse Gartly Bonus (13491); one by the Kirkcudbright premium horse Mendel (14763); and one by Baron Kelvin (13991), out of a mare by the popular Lanark premium horse Acme (10845). The shipment of foals at this time of year is perhaps the best idea. They will become better acclimatised to the Canadian winter, and it is possible a development in this line may take place. Messrs. Mutch have every reason to be satisfied with this shipment. In breeding and individual merit it will compare favorably with any of equal size made this year.

John Turner's Clydes.

John A. Turner, Balgreggan Stock Farm, Calgary, has just arrived home with a shipment of Clydesdale stallions and fillies which he personally selected from several different studs in Scotland. The Scottish Farmer describes the shipment as follows: He had two Baron of Buchlyvie yearlings from Mr. Wm. Dunlop, Dunure Mains; one yearling filly by Mamilius (14264), out of a mare by the celebrated Marcellus (11110), from Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer; two three-year-old fillies, one by the Cawdor Cup champion Revelanta (11876), the other by De Bruce (13438), from Mr. Robert Crawford, Drumbeig, Girvan; and 18 head from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright. The Dunure Mains Baron of Buchlyvie colts are out of noted mares. One is from Montrave Rebecca (13441), by the £3,000 horse Prince of Albion, gr.-dam the first foal of the world-famed champion mare Moss Rose (6203). The other is out of the prize mare Gardenia (14844), by the Glasgow prize horse Sir Morell Mackenzie (9416), one of the numerous high-class sons of the great Sir Everard (5353). The Montgomery contingent was made up of one yearling, 14 two-year-old and two three-year-old colts, and one yearling filly. The last Mr. Turner regards as the best yearling he ever shipped. She was got by his own horse Ruby Baron (13719), out of a mare by Baron Ruby (11268), a popular premium horse in many districts, gr.-dam by the £900 H. and A. S. champion horse the great Prince Thomas (10262). The combination of breeding here is unique, but makes for strength and quality. The yearling colt was by that fine horse Scottish Crest (13182), champion at the H. and A. S. show at Peebles in 1906, out of a mare by the good breeding horse Baron Fashion (10973), and the gr.-dam was that lovely Clydesdale mare Scottish Rose (11585), well known to a former generation as the Dinvin filly, and got by the invincible Darnley (222). She was one of the truest Clydesdales of her generation. Among the two-year-old colts are thick specimens, with good legs, by the Glasgow premium horses Ganymede and Chattan Again

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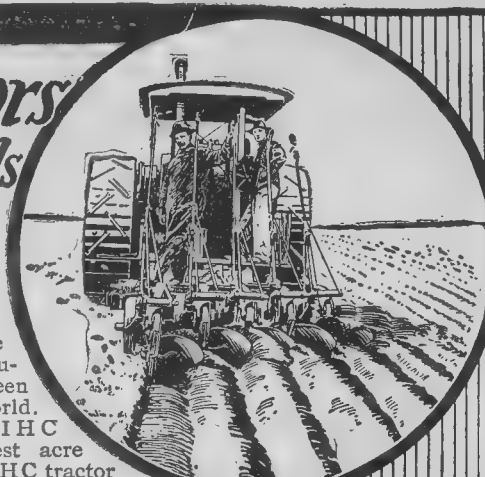
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

(14626); the celebrated Pride of Blacon (10837), first three times at the H. and A. S. and once second. The dam of this colt is by the great Prince Thomas (10262). Another is by New Blend (13112), out of a mare by Pride of Blacon, and her dam was the Cawdor Cup champion Cedric Princess. The noted thick Labori horse General Hunter (12161) sires one out of a mare by the unbeaten Prince of Carruchan (8457), four times winner of the Cawdor Cup. The Biggar and Peebles premium horse Enigma (10739); the noted Strathmore premium horse Baron o' Dee (11264); the choicely-bred horse Radium (13674); the unbeaten champion Everlasting (11331); the H. and A. S. first prize horse Ruby Pride (12344); and the famous prize horse Diploma (13442), are all sires of one or more of this age. One by Ruby Pride is out of a mare by Pride of Blacon, and the gr.-dam was by the Bute premium horse Prince Rosemount (9992). One of the Diploma colts is out of a mare by the H. and A. S. first prize three-year-old Darnley's Last (6663), and another is out of a mare by Pride of Blacon. A Pride of Blacon colt is out of a mare by the noted Prince Robert (7135), which was first in the aged class at Glasgow Stallion Show in 1892. There is a good three-year-old by the Baron's Pride horse Silver Plate (11936), whose dam was the first prize mare Fuchsia, out of the well-known H. and A. S. first prize mare, Montrave Primula (11773). The other three-year-old horse is by the Baron's Pride horse May King (13098). These notes sufficiently indicate the character of the horses selected by Mr. Turner. They are Clydesdale sorts true to breed character, and fitted to grow into big, useful stallions.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Sale in Chicago.

What is, without question, the greatest event that will take place in Aberdeen-Angus circles this season will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., December 6, 1911, during the week of the International Show, in form of a combination sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle.

The sale is held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, and the animals have been consigned by the leading breeders of the corn belt. The names of the consigners are as follows: A. C. Binnie, Omer Catterson, Buffman & Himes, J. Garrett Tolan, Dwight Cutler, U. L. Clark, C. Herendeen, J. & W. D. Mobley, H. H. Reed, W. J. Miller, J. V. Arney, P. J. Donohoe, C. D. Nichols, Harrison & Harrison, O. V. Battles, R. M. Anderson & Sons, and Patrick Leahy. A glance at the above list of consigners should convince every Canadian farmer and breeder, especially prospective Aberdeen-Angus buyers, that they have been leading breeders and exhibitors.

The offering comprises the cream of many herds. The bull offering should form the greatest attraction of the breed that has ever been in evidence at Chicago. Twenty-five bulls have been listed, and every one is a top-notch and fit to be placed at the head of any herd in the United States or Canada. The females all possess show merit. They are the kind that will add to the appearance of any herd.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle are selling lower in the States, quality considered, than has been in evidence for many years. This is principally due to the dry season and scarcity of feed in the United States. Every prediction points toward a rapid and material increase in prices next spring, or as soon as the grass season begins. There will probably never be a better opportunity for Canadians to secure good animals of individuality, and breeding second to none, than at this International Sale. A rare chance will be offered of securing excellent individuals of the breed that has produced more champions than any other.

During the last year or two Aberdeen-Angus cattle have made more progress as a breed in Western Canada than in ten years prior. The importations of Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon; D. E. Bucklin, Westbourne, Man.; J. H. Hildreth, Davidson, Sask.; and W. T.

McClure, Innisfail, Alta., during the past year have numbered between 100 and 200 head. Regarding the sale, Sec. Chas. Gray, writes as follows: "There never was a better time to secure Angus cattle than the present in this country, because the drought has made feed scarce and prices are very low at present, but will undoubtedly advance very rapidly in the spring as soon as the grass season arrives. We will have the greatest bunch of cattle in point of quality that we have ever offered."

We cannot urge too strongly, any of our readers who may be interested in Angus cattle, to attend this sale. Coming as it does during the week of the International Stock Show, it offers Canadians an exceptionally good opportunity of attending. For catalogue and full information concerning the sale, address the secretary and manager, Chas. Gray, 817 Exchange Avenue, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Sheep and Hog Sales at Regina and Calgary.

T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., announces an auction sale of sheep and hogs at the Exhibition Grounds, Regina, Saturday, Nov. 11, and another at the Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, Saturday, Nov. 18. The Regina sale will include about 60 head of purebred Shropshires consisting of yearling rams, yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; 25 head of purebred Cotswolds, consisting of yearling rams, 2-year-old and yearling ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs; also a number of young Berkshire boars and Berkshire sows, from one year to four months old. At Calgary a carload of choice Berkshires and a few Shropshire sheep will be offered. The Berkshire offerings include a splendid selection of boars and sows ranging in age from two months to one year. Every animal is registered and of the large English type. The Shropshires include both rams and ewes. These two sales will offer excellent op-



Evidence of good breeding. A Champion Berkshire at this year's fairs shown by T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.

portunities for western farmers to buy good stock that is well bred. Remember the dates and places.

Catalogues for the Horse Sale.

Catalogues for the horse sale at Brandon on Nov. 22 may be obtained by addressing A. W. Bell, Winnipeg, Secretary of the Horse Breeders' Association.

The following are some of the contributors: John Graham, Carberry; And. Graham, Pomeroy; John Wishart, Portage la Prairie; Trotter & Trotter, Brandon; W. I. Elder, Brandon; Rounthwaite & Little, Souris Horse Co.; J. H. A. Hyde, Cameron; J. Bousfield, McGregor; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Arch. McPhail, Brandon; Wm. Henderson, Brandon; John Kennedy & Sons, Lyleton; J. R. Snider, Portage la Prairie; A. Andre de Montbel, St Rose du Lac; Allen Reid, Forest; W. H. Bird, Elva.

The breeds represented will be Clydesdales, Percherons, Standard-breds and Hackneys, and fillies, mares and stallions will be offered.

At the recent Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster, British Columbia, W. T. Shuttleworth, of Gaetz Valley, Alberta, was successful in capturing quite a number of prizes in the Ayrshire classes. Mr. Shuttleworth also won prizes with different breeds of sheep.

Don't crowd too many hens into a small pen for the winter.



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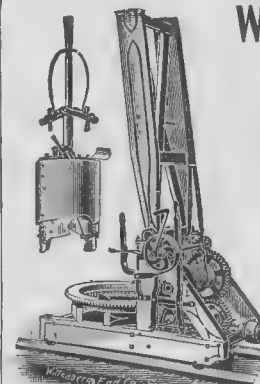
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When writing advertisers please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Annual Migration of Birds.

When the birds fly away in the fall, where do they go to? When they come back in the spring, do they return to the same place as they lived in this year? These are among the questions that bird students are always asking and being asked, and which, very frequently, they are unable to answer conclusively.

It was to assure themselves upon these points that the Aberdeen University Bird Migration Enquiry began a recent movement. Their scheme is to place rings on the legs of a large number of young birds found in the nest, or on any old ones that can be captured without injury, whereby it is hoped to learn the subsequent movements of a fair proportion of them. These rings, which are made of very thin aluminium, are too light to cause any inconvenience, are inscribed with the address, "Aberdeen University," and a different number, or letter and number combination, in each case.

The marking work is chiefly carried on in Aberdeenshire and other parts of Scotland, but it is by no means confined to that particular section of the country. Similar inquiries are being carried on in England and on the Continent. The Aberdeen experiment, however, is perhaps the most important, since it is being conducted under the auspices of the University, and has the active support of many well-known Scottish ornithologists.

The organization is requesting all who capture or kill birds with these leg bands to communicate with the University, giving as accurate details of date and locality as possible, beside sending the number of the ring.

Some interesting results, illustrating the peculiarities of bird migration have already been obtained by the inquiry through this system of marking. A widegeon duckling, one of five marked in June, 1909, on Loch Bora, Sutherland, Scotland, was taken in a duck decoy in Province Groningen, North-Eastern Holland, Sept. 3. Although only three months old when found, the bird had travelled more than 500 miles from its birthplace. A second member of the same brood was shot on the Trent near Retford, Nottinghamshire, England, in January, 1911, having worn the ring for a year and a half. An adult swallow, caught and marked on a farm near Tunbridge Wells in June, 1909, was recaptured on the same farm exactly one year later.

Railroad Development in Canada

Canada Now Owns 26,000 Miles of Railroad Earning \$173,956,000. More Miles of Railway per Capita than Other Countries.

A few days ago the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held, at which a report was presented showing gross earnings of over \$104,000,000. A few days later the Grand Trunk Pacific held their annual meeting and announced that at the present time there was constructed and in operation a total of 2,622 miles of road, and that by the end of 1914 the whole road would be completed. These two illustrations regarding the progress of our roads are significant of the development which has taken place in Canada during recent years.

It is just seventy-five years ago since the first railway in Canada was built. This was a short line of 16 miles known as the Champlain & St. Lawrence Railway, and extended from La Prairie on the St. Lawrence river to the Richelieu river. During the first year of the road, operations all the cars which were used on the line were drawn by horses. For a period of 11 years those 16 miles remained the only bit of railroad in Canada. In 1847 an addition of 38 miles were added, and three years later 12 more miles were built, making a total mileage in Canada in 1850 of 66 miles. From that date the railway mileage increased rapidly, and in 1855 Canada possessed 1414 miles, and five years later 2146 miles. The figures at ten year intervals follows:—

Year	1871	1881	1891	1901	1911
Miles	2,695	7,331	13,838	18,104	26,000

The actual mileage in operation June 30th, 1910, the last date for which official figures are available, was 24,731 miles, but there has been sufficient mileage constructed since that time to bring the total to 26,000 miles. These figures do not include lines owned by collieries, lumber companies, etc., who operate them for their own private use.

There is every indication that for the next few years the rate of railway building will continue at the same rapid rate which prevailed for the past few years. At the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy stated that over 500 miles of road had been completed this year and that it was expected that an equal amount would be required every year for the next several years. The Grand Trunk Pacific are building several hundred miles of main line each year and as soon as this is completed they will commence the construction of branch lines. The Canadian Northern are putting forth Herculean efforts to build new lines in the West and also to complete their Toronto to Ottawa line. Other small railway companies are also busily engaged in building lines, so that it is expected that the next five years will see several thousand miles of new road added to Canada's present mileage.

Next year will see the commencement of the last quarter in Canada's century of railroad building. In the past half century her railway mileage increased twelve-fold, while her industrial development has kept pace with her railway building. In keeping with her railway expansion there has been marked development in connection with allied industries. Within the past decade the great steel rail mills at Sydney and at Sault Ste. Marie have been developed. Great locomotive plants in Montreal and Kingston have been built and enlarged, while car building plants in Amherst, Montreal, Cobourg and other places have endeavored to keep pace with the increased demand for equipment.

The total amount of capital invested in Canadian railways at the end of June, 1910, was \$1,410,297,667, of which nearly \$102,000,000 was invested during the year. Of the capital \$722,740,000 is in bonds and \$687,557,000 in stocks. Subsidies paid to the railroads amounted to \$166,885,000 and loans to \$31,000,000. Subsidies by provinces and municipalities amounted to \$3,200,000. In addition the railways have been granted by the Government 55,292,000 acres of land.

The Dominion railways carried during the year 35,894,000 passengers at an average fare of 1.86 cents a mile, the total receipts from that source being \$46,018,000. Freight of a total of 74,482,000 tons was carried at a rate of .739 of a cent a ton mile, affording a revenue of \$116,229,000. The gross earnings for the year were \$173,956,000, and the operating expenses were \$120,405,000, leaving approximately \$53,550,000 for interest on bonds, dividends and improvements. Allowing an average of 5 per cent. on the bonds, some \$17,000,000 remained for dividends and improvements.

Canada is forging to the front at a rapid rate. Her railway expansion is in keeping with her phenomenal industrial development. To-day, with a population of but 8,000,000, she has a railway mileage equal to four-fifths of that of France with its 40,000,000 people, and two-thirds that of Germany with its 65,000,000 population. We have less than one-thirteenth the population of the United States but have over one-tenth as much railway mileage as the neighboring republic. Their railway development is at a standstill while in Canada everything points to the building of thousands of miles of new road within the next few years.—Shareholder and Insurance Gazette.

The dry weather in England this year has caused grain to break badly in threshing, and one of our English exchanges says that many farmers in the south part of the country will again resort to the use of the flail for threshing purposes.

New
Model
27

Marlin REPEATING RIFLE

The only gun that fills the demand for a trom-bone ("pump") action repeater in .25-20 and .32-20 calibres.



Shoots high velocity smokeless cartridges, also black and low pressure smokeless. Powerful enough for deer, safe to use in settled districts, excellent for target work, for foxes, geese, woodchucks, etc.

Its exclusive features: the quick, smooth working "pump" action; the wear-resisting Special Smokeless Steel barrel; the modern solid-top and side ejector for rapid, accurate firing, increased safety and convenience. It has take-down construction and Ivory Bead front sight; these cost extra on other rifles of these calibres.

Our 136 page catalog describes the full Marlin line. Sent for three stamps postage. Write for it.

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Apply to nearest Canadian Northern Railway Agent, or write



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Financially strong, This Co. has a larger Cash Reserve per \$1.00 at risk than any other farmers' Mutual Co. in Western Canada.

Farmers get information re our "Blanket Policy," the best thing yet in the line of Insurance. Rates the lowest procurable. Reliable hustling agents wanted in all unrepresented districts. Correspondence solicited.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of our contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give us his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

"A Cash Basis for Hail Insurance."

One of our Manitoba subscribers who signs himself "Cash" writes:

"Your editorial on the above in the Nor'-West Farmer of May 5th just hits the nail on the head. I see the Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company have notified all their members that the cash system will be brought up at their next annual meeting, and I, for one, would like to see it given a good trial, as I believe that is the only way we shall get satisfactory hail insurance.

"As you say, the average farmer can pay cash, and even if he has to borrow the money for six months, it will cost him only 4 per cent., and I am sure that he will get his insurance more than that cheaper. A farmer that cannot borrow enough to pay his hail insurance on his growing crop (and he would do that easier than borrowing in the fall to pay his note), is not a very good risk for any company to carry.

"Now, for the benefits of the cash system. On the 15th of Sept., when the protection ceases, the money would be in the bank instead of scattered all over the country in small amounts, and the company could at once settle with all those who had had losses in cash, and would know whether they could pay losses in full or partially, but whatever

there was coming to those who had had losses could be paid by the first of October, and I claim that to a farmer who is hauled out, \$75 on the 1st of October is better than \$100 paid at different times through the next year, if he has feed and seed to buy, he can buy to better advantage straight from the threshing machine than in any other way.

"Then there would be no loss from bad debts; no expense collecting notes. I see by the printed statement of the above mentioned company that they have assessment notes not collected for over \$19,000 for 1910, over \$4,000 for 1909, and over \$2,000 of older ones. No company or business concern can do a satisfactory business with this state of things.

"It is the cash system of doing business that enables the mail order houses to sell cheaper than those giving credit, so I will call myself,—'Cash.'"

The Winnipeg Health Department suggests that there should be improvements in the by-laws of the city so as to make ventilation of public buildings compulsory.

The increase in the production of the principal grains during the past decade in Canada, computed for the present year on the estimates of correspondents, is shown to be in round numbers 148,035,000 bus. wheat, 187,049,000 bus. oats, 21,711,000 bus. barley, 664,000 bus. rye, and 12,360,000 bus. flax. These figures are exclusive of returns for two districts in Saskatchewan.

A potato field that has been well manured and kept clean during this season will make an excellent place for sowing to alfalfa next year. The fact that it is comparatively free from weeds will help the alfalfa plants very much. Next spring it would be a good plan to run the discs over it and kill any weeds that may be coming up. The seeding of the alfalfa may then occur about the first of June.

The "Flour City" Tractor



Built in three sizes, viz., 20, 30 and 40 h.p.

The above cut represents our 20 h.p. doing its stunt in the Winnipeg Contest in which it was awarded the **Gold Medal**.

It is equipped with the well-known "Flour City" four cylinder vertical engine and high drive wheels, the type that won in every contest in which it was entered.

It is designed for those who farm on a moderate scale, weighs less than 9000 lbs. Will pull from four to six plows and handle a 28-inch separator.

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If interested send for descriptive catalogue.

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**BUILT IN
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**SIMPLE
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**A
THRESHER-
MAN'S
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Pays for Itself in One Season

**Read what some of those who use
it have to say**

Strassburg, Sask., October 23rd, 1911. "I have used one of your Loaders for 20 days, and it has given the best of satisfaction both to me and to the farmers that I have threshed for. It does not leave as much grain in the field as the pitchers and saves \$35 per day, making a saving of \$700 in twenty days, besides 8 less men to board for 12 rainy days during the time we have been threshing, and three less teams of horses for the farmers to feed."

(Signed) H. J. FALLOON

Lowe Farm, Man., October 13th, 1911. "I have been using your Sheaf Loader this fall and am highly pleased with it. It is an article which more than pays for itself in one season. I have threshed 20 days and have saved \$20 each day. The Loader is so simple and durable that during the 20 days threshing, I have not had 1-cent's worth repairs for it, nor wasted one-half hour's time on it. I wish you all kinds of success with it and no doubt you will have it. A number of persons who came out to see the Loader work were well pleased with it."

(Signed) JOHN I. DYCK

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Away with all Horns and Stands

Here is the FIRST

Hornless Grafonola

At a moderate price.



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including 8 double records
(16 selections) of your own
choice.

Pay \$7.80 down and
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with strong double spring motor and latest watch
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Light and compact, no loose parts.
Other outfits at \$29, \$58, \$80, etc. Easy pay-
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The Disc style is the best. Out of every thou-
sand machines we sold last year when we were
selling all makes, 934 were disc, and of these 887
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Be Sure Its a Columbia.

Double disc records, two different selections 85c.
Imported English, Irish, Scotch Records now ready.
Once try the new Columbia Records, you'll never
buy other makes. Perfect surface, finest tone,
longest life guaranteed. Gold moulded cylinder
records. Two minutes, 25c.; four minutes, 45c.
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utes, 45c.; four minutes, 65c.

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bargain prices. Old machines taken in trade.
Forty styles of pianos; 30,000 records.

Call or write for interesting graphophone history
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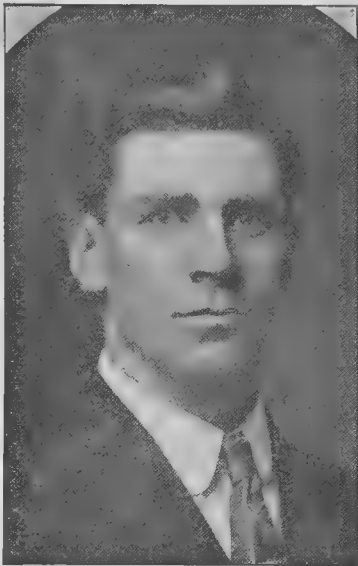
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New Lecturers at M.A.C.

The rapid growth of all departments
together with the increased attendance
has made it necessary for the advisory
board of the Manitoba Agricultural Col-
lege to make several additions to the
staff of lecturers and instructors for
the term which has just begun. Since
the close of the spring term, no
fewer than eight appointments have
been made. M. F. Coglon, B.S.A., is to
assist Dr. Morden in the department of
chemistry; M. C. Herner, B.S.A., takes
the chair in poultry, which now be-
comes a separate department of the
college; T. J. Harrison, B.S.A., will as-
sist Prof. Bedford in field husbandry
work and E. W. Jones, B.S.A., has been
appointed lecturer in the live stock de-
partment, under Prof. Peters; R. P.
Hills, L.L.D., takes the English as-
sistantship under Prof. Sproule, and
W. J. Gilmour, B.Sc., has been appoint-
ed lecturer in the department of en-
gineering and mechanics. The other



M. F. Coglon, B. S. A., Assistant in Chemistry
Department, M.A.C.

two appointments were made in the
household science department and are
mentioned fully in the household
columns of this issue.

Mr. Coglon is a graduate of the On-
tario Agricultural College since 1902,
where he specialized in chemistry and
for a few years held the position of in-
structor in chemistry in that institu-
tion. From that he went to the Missis-
sippi Experiment Station, where he
was engaged in chemistry investiga-
tion work for the state. Mr. Coglon's
extensive experience gives him splen-
did qualifications as an instructor in
agricultural chemistry.

Mr. Herner graduated from Guelph
last spring and was immediately ap-
pointed instructor in poultry there. He
resigned this fall to come to Manitoba
and take charge of the poultry de-
partment at the Manitoba Agricultural
College. Mr. Herner has an enviable



W. J. Gilmour, B. Sc., Lecturer in Engineering and
Mechanics Dept., M.A.C.

reputation as a poultry breeder and
judge, and this province is very for-
tunate in securing so capable a man to
head this important branch of the col-
lege work.

Mr. Gilmour comes to us from the
south, having graduated two years ago
from the Iowa State College. After
graduation he was connected with the
mechanical department of the Northern
Pacific Railway for some time. He re-
signed his position there to take up in-
struction work in the Tennessee State
College, which place he ably filled un-
til coming to Manitoba this summer.

Mr. Harrison needs no introduction
to the farmers of the west. He is a
Manitoban by birth and graduated
from the Manitoba Agricultural College
last spring where he made a name for
himself both as a student and an in-
vestigator in field husbandry, upon
which branch he specialized.

Mr. Jones is also a Manitoba Ag-
ricultural College graduate of last
spring. He always took a keen interest
in live stock work and specialized in
animal husbandry.

Mr. Hills is a graduate of Cambridge
University and comes to Manitoba with
the highest reputation both as a man
of education and as a teacher. For some
time past he has been engaged in pri-
vate teaching in different parts of the
United States. With these additions to
the former staff, the college term of
1911-12 should prove a most successful
one.

LEAKING GRAIN CARS

The Nor'-West Farmer pub-
lishes particulars of every car of
grain seen leaking in transit and
reported to this office. The own-
er of the car so reported can
obtain information from us as
to the party who observed the
leak, thus assisting him to col-
lect loss from the transportation
company. In every case where
the car so reported belongs to
one of our subscribers, we for-
ward one dollar to the party re-
porting the leak.

Information regarding the fol-
lowing cases have just reached
us:

Car No. 144082, C.P.R. leaking
in the yards at Arcola, Sask., on
Oct. 15.

Car No. 42112 (company own-
ing car not given), leaking at
Indian Head, Sask., before Oct.
12.

Will shippers kindly write us.

European Assistance to Agriculture.

"Observations Upon Government Assis-
tance to Agriculture in Certain Coun-
tries of Europe" is the name of a pam-
phlet recently issued as Bulletin No. 15, of
the Live Stock Branch, by the Dominion
Department of Agriculture. The pub-
lication is a paper by Mr. H. S. Arkell,
B.S.A., Assistant Live Stock Commis-
sioner, and it contains much useful and
valuable information regarding the
methods followed by various European
Departments of Agriculture in effecting
the dissemination of useful knowledge
and otherwise assisting in the develop-
ment of the agricultural resources of
their respective countries. A discussion
of some length on the organization of
the Department of Agriculture in Ire-
land is based on observations made dur-
ing a visit by the author to that coun-
try, as well as other parts of Great
Britain, France and Belgium during the
summer of 1909. Observations made up-
on the horse breeding industry of
France and Belgium will be of especial
interest. Copies of the pamphlet may
be obtained by requesting same from
the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

One of our readers writes: "So far
I have not found the general utility
cow. Where we get one that is good
for milk she is not apt to meet other
conditions, and vice versa. Beef cows
are ordinarily not extra for milk. If we
want beef we must get the beef breeds."



"Little Envelopes of Dress Magic"

Mrs. Luther Ellison of Montreal, amplifies this
opinion in a recent letter which says:

"I call Diamond Dyes a precious aid to women
who love beauty of dress and home-surrounding.
They make household money go twice as far by
this wonderful saving they represent in the renew-
ing of things worn and faded."

The woman who doesn't know Diamond Dyes
has no idea of the possibilities of her present ward-
robe. And nothing is simpler than finding out
through one trial of

Diamond Dyes

There are two kinds of Diamond Dyes—one for
Wool or Silk, the other for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed
Goods. Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk now
come in *Blue* envelopes. And as heretofore, those
for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed Goods are in *white*
envelopes.

Here's the Truth About Dyes for Home Use

Our experience of over thirty years has proven
that **no one dye** will successfully color every fabric.

There are two classes of fabrics—*animal fabrics*
and *vegetable fibre fabrics*.

Wool and Silk are animal fibre fabrics. **Cotton**
and **Linen** are vegetable fibre fabrics. "**Union**"
or "**Mixed**" goods are 60 per cent to 80 per cent
Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre
fabrics.

Vegetable fibres require one class of dye and
animal fibres another and radically different class
of dye. As proof—we call attention to the fact
that manufacturers of woollen goods use one class
of dye, while manufacturers of cotton goods use an
entirely different class of dye.

For these reasons we manufacture *one class* of
Diamond Dyes for coloring Cotton, Linen or Mixed
Goods, and *another class* of Diamond Dyes for
coloring Wool or Silk, so that you may obtain the
very best results on **EVERY** fabric.

**Remember: To get the BEST possible
results in coloring Cotton, Linen, or Mixed
Goods, use the Diamond Dyes manufactured
ESPECIALLY for Cotton, Linen, or Mixed
Goods.**

**AND REMEMBER: To get the BEST POS-
SIBLE results in coloring Wool or Silk, use the
Diamond Dyes manufactured ESPECIALLY
for Wool or Silk.**

Diamond Dyes are sold at the uniform price of
10c per package.

Valuable Books and Samples FREE

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell
us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We
will then send you that famous book of helps
the Diamond Dye Annual, a copy of the Direc-
tion Book, and 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

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where you live. Send us your address and we will explain
the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every
day's work. Absolutely sure, write at once.
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any handpower
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Calgary, Alta. Brandon, Man.

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competition**The Best Place**
to get it is at the**Wheat City
Business College**

Brandon, Man.

F. A. Wood, Principal

(Formerly Principal C. B. C., Winnipeg)

**DYSTHE'S
FACE PROTECTOR**

The Winter Season is back again, with it the regular course of storms and blizzards as well as extreme cold—not to mention the moderate, but disagreeable weather. With it follows the return south of thousands of people that dread this severe climate in its fierceness, with frozen limbs and suffering in cold and storms. For those wintering in this northern country no clothing has so relieved the dread, fear and suffering and anguish as the

DYSTHE'S FACE PROTECTOR

as you can look into the snowstorm and blizzard as through a window.

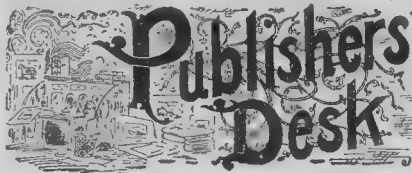
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PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON.****THE CAPITAL CITIES EXPRESS**Via
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**GLADSTONE AND DAUPHIN
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Daily via St. Paul and Chicago.For Time Tables, reservations, fares
and full information call on any
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Ry. agent, or write**R. CREELMAN,**
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WINNIPEG, CAN.**Railroad Men Wanted Quick
\$80 to \$185 a Month.**

Write for our legal binding bond to place graduates in position sure if 20 to 35 years of age and mentally and physically O K. We can quickly fit you for a big paying position no matter where you live, in your spare time at home. Learn from practical Railroad men. This is the school endorsed by R. R. Managers. Write now. Official Ry. School, Gen. Office 580 Freeport, Ill.



The Stewart Sheaf Loader Co., of Winnipeg, held a very satisfactory directors' meeting in this city on Oct. 20. Their machine has been meeting with great favor this season, and the demand promises to be such next year that the capacity of the plant has been increased to eight times its production for this year. As showing the strength of the company, the capitalization was increased to \$300,000, and the following shareholders elected as officers: President and sales manager, A. Simmers; vice president, J. W. Lyon; secretary, Geo. W. Fletcher; treasurer and factory manager, J. L. Menzies. Mr. M. R. Grant was also made a director.

McBean Bros., Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg, make an announcement on our market page this issue which is of special interest to grain shippers. This firm is well known throughout the West and to the grain trade. Business consigned to them will receive their most careful and prompt attention.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: J. J. Gorcoran, portable fire escapes; C. A. Ryerson, water heater; W. F. K. Stock, fertilizers, insecticides, and fungicides; O. E. Wilson, bonding stirrup and tie bar (case 1); O. E. Wilson, bonding stirrup and tie bar (case 2); H. H. Greenway & Lavers, concentration of ores; Jethro Hoskyn, hammer; The Julian Sale Leather Goods Co., Limited, pocket books for bills; A. B. Dunnett, plow; John Ellis, frames for woven wire mattresses; W. H. Quin, brake and sander system for rolling stock; Henry Cooch, vegetable sorter; The Gutta-Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co., Limited, mandrels for making hose; Henry Thorne, resilient top piece for heels.

**Suggestions for Winter Concrete
Mixing.**By Taking Precautions, Concrete may
be used even in the Dead of Winter.

If a little extra care is used in handling, concrete may be used for repairs and improvements on the farm in the fall and winter as successfully as in warmer seasons.

Until a few years ago it was customary to suspend concrete construction with the approach of cold weather. It has been found that such work may be carried on in winter with excellent results and almost as conveniently as in summer. The necessary precautions include proper preparation of the materials before mixing and the protection of the finished forms until after the concrete has "set."

If the concrete freezes before it has started to "set" or after the "setting" process is completed, no harm will be done. If it is given a chance to "set" before freezing, it will be entirely satisfactory. To give it this chance, the materials must be prepared as described below and the forms must be protected until the concrete has hardened.

Concrete will, on its own account, develop a certain amount of heat in the course of the "setting" process. But in cold weather, some outside assistance in the form of artificial heat is necessary. This may be given by heating the materials before mixing. When this is done the concrete sets more quickly and requires greater time before it can be frozen. Bear in mind that the less water used, the quicker concrete "sets" and use as little water as possible in cold weather.

Large boiling kettles may be used to

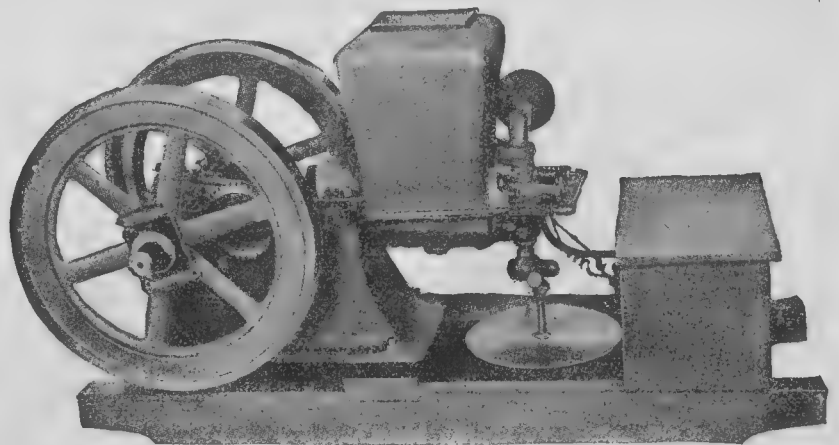
**Cure Your
Rheumatism****50,000 BOXES FREE**

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Pain in the Back have been cured, in the real meaning of the word, by a little Stillingia, Iodide of Potassium, Poke Root, Guaiac Resin and Sarsaparilla. Any person can take these remedies in any reasonable amount with perfect safety, and the results have been found to be astonishing. It has been proven that this combination makes up the best rheumatism remedy in existence, having actually cured many stubborn cases of over 30 and 40 years standing—even in persons of old age.

The five ingredients mentioned above prepared with great accuracy and skill not only in regard to proportion, but also in selecting the best material, have

been put up in compressed tablet form,
and are called**"GLORIA TONIC,"**and fifty thousand boxes are offered free
to introduce it.

If you suffer from any form of uric acid in the blood, and have Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Sciatica, this is the way to drive it out of your system in quick time. Simply send your name and address, enclosing this advertisement, to JOHN A. SMITH, 1096 Laing Bldg., Windsor, Ont., and by return mail you will receive the box absolutely free. It is only in "Gloria Tonic" that you can get the above combination ready for use.

**Every Farmer should own a Gasoline Engine****2 1/2 Horse
Power
\$57.50****4 1/2 Horse
Power
\$127.50****They are Labor Savers and Money Makers**

LET us send you, absolutely free, our big engine catalogue, giving full particulars of manufacture, such as the bore and stroke, size of fly wheels.

It will give you an idea of the "Factory to Farm" prices.

This catalogue puts the whole situation before you so clearly that you will shake hands with yourself and will want to shake hands with us after you have read it. Just give us an idea of what you require engine for, and we will be pleased to tell you what size to buy.

Before you turn this page or lay the paper down, **TEAR OFF THE COUPON.**

No, don't tuck it in your pocket! Fill it out and mail it to us without delay.

**6 Horse
Power
\$185.00****8 Horse
Power
\$245.00****C. S. JUDSON CO., Winnipeg, Man.**

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Please send me a copy of your new engine catalogue Free.

Name.....

P O

Province

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heat the water, or a simple water-heater may be made as shown in Figure 1.

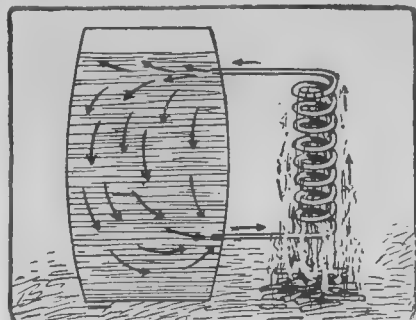


Fig. 1—Showing simple method of water heating.

A coil is made of one-inch pipe with the ends fastened in the barrel and made water tight. A small fire built under the coil will heat the water rapidly and keep it constantly in circulation.

Sand and stone may be heated separately by employing the method shown in Figure 2. Pieces of stove pipe are

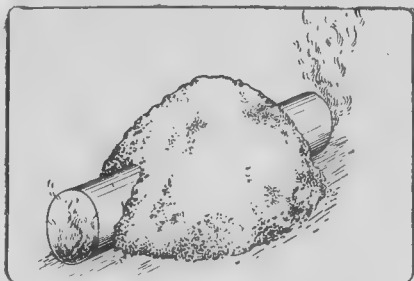


Fig. 2—Showing how materials may be heated by means of a fire in an old stove pipe.

laid on the ground in position so as to allow the wind to make a good draft. The fire, built in one end, is gradually pushed through the pipe as more fuel is added. Sand and stone piled on top of the pipe soon thaw out and become properly heated. A good test is to make them as hot as is comfortable to the touch.

After the concrete has been placed in the forms, it should be protected so as to keep the heat in as long as possible. This may be done by protecting the forms with canvas or heavy paper and a layer of ten or twelve inches of straw or manure on top of it. If manure is used, care should be taken to keep it from coming in contact with the surface of the concrete which it will discolor. This protection is even more necessary for thin structures than for massive walls, which retain their own heat longer.

In the case of thin walls, where extra cold weather calls for additional protection, heavy paper should be nailed to the vertical posts of the forms (see Figure 3), thus leaving an enclosed air

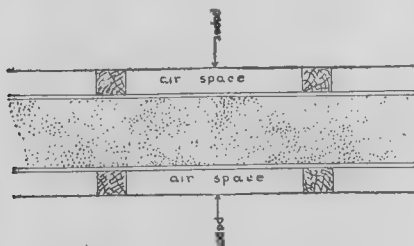


Fig. 3—Paper tacked to wooden supports to protect concrete from frost.

space between each pair of posts. These air spaces will have about fifteen degrees higher temperature than the outside air. The "forms" should always be left on longer in cold weather, as it takes longer for the concrete to harden.

There is no reason why concrete cannot be used with complete success in cold weather if these simple precautions be followed.

Sometimes hit's a mighty good thing to be de lowes' spoke in de wheel uv Fortune; you jes' bleeged to come up, nu matter which way de wheel turns.—Cally Ryland.

"So young Wuzzle and his father are carrying on the farm?"

"Yes, the old man does the farming and the young 'un does the carrying on."

Napinka Pure-Bred Stock Sale.

Through no fault of the management of the pure-bred stock sale at Napinka on October 31, the event was not all that might have been desired, considering the class of animals that were offered. The sale was well advertised, both locally and throughout Manitoba, as well as in many parts of Saskatchewan; the offerings were choice, both in breeding and quality, and were in the pink of condition. Detailed arrangements were also well made, but this did not make the crowd. A few fine days prior to the sale had dried up the grain, and machines everywhere were busy threshing. The day was cold and stormy, which also kept those away that were coming from a distance.

The sheep were all sold, the 100 grades averaging \$6 each, and the five registered Shropshire rams averaging \$15. Chas. Lawley and J. Penson, both of Melita, bought 35 each, and the remainder were almost equally divided between Cosgrove Bros., Napinka, and R. Dew, Snowflake. No horses nor cattle were sold, although a team of black, registered Clydesdale mares belonging to E. Irvine, Lauder, was bid as high as \$1,300. The pigs offered were a select lot from the herds of A. D. McDonald and W. N. Crowell, the local breeders of Yorkshires and Berkshires respectively. None of the hogs were sold by auction, but several private deals were made after the sale. In addition to those mentioned above, the men who came from a distance were: J. Grills and Alex. Tosh, Cromer; and J. G. Washington, Ninga.

Canada Doing Well at the Land Show.

Telegraphic reports from the great land show that has just opened in New York city indicate that Canada is sure of a good many of the best prizes. Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's \$1,000 gold prize for best 100 lbs. of wheat grown in America is said to be a sure thing for Canada, but the report says that it is as yet undecided as to the exact Canadian winner, W. J. Glass, of Macleod, Alta., and Seager Wheeler, of Rosthern, Sask., being among the most likely. Alberta has a fine exhibit throughout. British Columbia has a display of 100 varieties of potatoes and a magnificent lot of apples. B. C. won the Stillwell cup for display of potatoes. The report as to Canada, but the report says that it as winnings is incomplete.

To Hasten Saskatchewan Threshing.

Threshing is so far behind in Saskatchewan that the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture and the C.P.R. have been co-operating to take as many threshing outfits and crews as possible out of Manitoba to needy points in Saskatchewan. The C.P.R. has offered a half rate on machines and a rate of 5 cents per mile on crews of ten men, or equal to a rate of half a cent a mile per man.

B.C. Free from Fruit Pests.

Thos. Cunningham, inspector of fruit pests for the province of British Columbia, is credited with having recently made this statement:—

"British Columbia is at present the cleanest fruit growing country on this continent; in fact, I may say, in the world. The province is absolutely free of codlin moth, the San Jose scale, the fruit fly and many other insects which tend to depreciate the value of fruit."

"It will be worth fully 25 per cent. additional to the value of the fruit when this fact becomes generally known. The Australian market is ready to-day to take 100,000 boxes of British Columbia apples, with the one proviso that they are free of disease. That they are so I can guarantee and it will not be very long before this province will be able to meet the requirements

Facts About Creston, B.C. Fruit Lands

Recognized today as the Premier fruit growing valley of B.C. Unexcelled for soil, climate, near markets, and transportation. Here grow grapes, peaches, apples and pears to perfection; and small fruits in abundance, yielding over one thousand dollars per acre. Investigation will prove these things true. Be advised, buy your orchard home here. Improved and unimproved properties to offer.

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No rubbing required. No hoops to rust or fall off. Can be operated either standing or sitting. Does not wear the clothing. Washes lace curtains and rag carpet alike. Lighter than other machines. No pins or pegs in the agitator. Cannot tear or wear the most delicate lace. Write for particulars.

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of the great Australian markets because the production is increasing very rapidly. Recently I signed certificates of inspection on twelve shipments of apples in the Okanagan which were consigned to Australia."

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: G. J. Money, hinges; C. E. Hibberd, gas meters; J. A. Phillips, process and apparatus for moulding holes in castings; Wm. Dicks, manufacture of tubes or rods from billets; C. E. Pointon & J. E. Pointon, bread making plant; A. H. Darker, electric train lighting system; F. W. Cottrell, calks for horse shoes; J. J. Henderson, cattle guard; Minerals Separation, Limited, treatment of oxidised ores; General Bakelite Company, manufacture of brushes; Percy F. Butterfield, railroad spikes; Edmund Ashworth, manufacture of hats and apparatus therefor; A. W. Kerr, candy dropper; Hayward, Taylor & Co., Limited, water aeration apparatus; W. C. Mackenzie & J. Keith, dust laying compositions for roads; M. Woods & T. J. Gilbert, machines for dressing rails.

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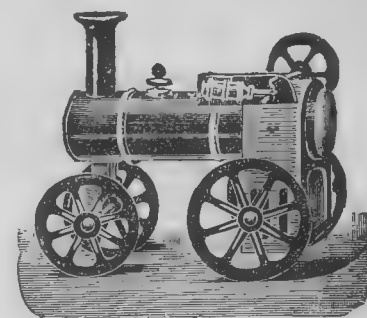
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The following letter, giving prices at the close of the markets of Nov. 3, deals very carefully with the market situation in grains:—

Wheat.

Immediately after the date of our last review of the grain markets, which was the 16th October, there was a firming up in wheat prices. There had been two or three weeks of quiet, steady trade without anything developing to change the situation to any extent. The only bullish item that was new came from the official estimate of the Russian crop issued by the Russian Minister of Agriculture. He estimated their wheat crop in sixty-three governments this year at 240,000,000 bus. less than last year; oats 150,000,000 bus. less, and rye 48,000,000 bus. less than a year ago, and these figures do not fully represent the deficiency of the Russian crops as compared with last year, when, however, the yield was a record one. Just then the United States grain trade seemed to waken up a little. The demand for flour in the U.S. became stronger and that caused millers to come more keenly into the wheat market, and the result of the increasing business caused advances of about 2c to 3c per bus. At the same time better weather began to prevail in the western U.S. and Canada and the receipts of new wheat daily overran the quantities received at same dates last year, and the U.S. visible supply continued to increase. Flour trade slackened off again and financial conditions in the U.S. were disturbed over heavy declines in the stocks markets, and rumors of government investigations of trusts and even proposed government inquiries into transactions in the grain trade. These things checked the firmness in the United States markets about the 21st Oct., and since then these markets have declined some nearly every day.

The decline in the U.S. markets has been the influence in causing depression and some decline in all the markets of the world. In the case of the United States markets, it seems to us that the sharp upward reaction following on the rejection by Canada of the reciprocity agreement and the further advance mentioned above set the U.S. markets up on stilts as it were. This must have put a stop to all fresh export business in wheat and flour from the United States, because the advance had put U.S. prices away above the prices at which European importing countries could buy these commodities from other exporting countries. At the same time, the primary movement in the United States was keeping very large, considering the size and condition of the crop. This does not mean that the crop is any larger than has been previously estimated, but probably owing to the lateness in moving the spring wheat crop, the movement from farmers' hands has bunched itself in the month of October, instead of being at its largest volume in September, and the higher prices which came after the Canadian elections on Sept. 21 no doubt caused a freer marketing by producers, and, at the same time, restricted the

demand from millers, and between the two a large lot of wheat has landed in the visible supply centres of accumulation. This has been particularly the case in Chicago, where on Oct. 30th there were in store 17,534,000 bus. of wheat against 11,098,000 bus. a year ago, and over two-thirds of this is No. 2 Red winter wheat, the leading contract grade on the Chicago market, but a grade which is hard to sell to millers unless at a low price compared to hard wheat grades. Practically all of the wheat in Chicago belongs to the large professional operators and is stored in elevators belonging to themselves, and when they can keep the market working up and down they can make more money in selling the wheat which belongs to them, for future delivery through the option market and then buying it back on a decline, than by selling and shipping away the actual wheat. Probably these large operators had intended running a bull market at the present time, if enough damage had happened to the Argentine crop to send world's prices up. But that has not occurred and with the large movement in the United States at the same time, doubtless they came to the conclusion that if they could not make prices go up, the best thing would be to get them down to where export sales of flour and wheat could be made, so as to send more out of the country, for, the more United States wheat exported at the present time would tend towards making more of a domestic proposition later on in the crop year, and if a bull market cannot be worked up at present it may be afterwards when stocks are worked down and very little wheat left in the farmers' hands. Thus it seems to us these large operators started last week to unload their holding by selling freely for December and May delivery, and after gradual small daily declines from the 23rd to the 26th October, a sharp break took place on the 27th of over 2c per bus. Some recovery took place on Monday, the 30th October, but it evidently was only the manipulated advance leading to another break of over 2c on the 31st. Nov. 1st brought a better market, but the successive declines of the previous seven days had completely discouraged outside speculators and brought on a lot of general liquidation. After such a decline, it was natural to expect that the markets would steady and react upwards to some extent at least, and probably they would have done so, but yesterday reports were issued from Washington that the U.S. Government intended to make some investigation regarding an alleged wheat corner supposed to be in existence in Chicago and other U.S. grain markets. What difference a government investigation would make on the current value of wheat we don't understand, but certain it is that many speculative operators in the U.S. markets became alarmed and another selling spell has taken place in these markets bringing prices down another 1c to 2c. Thus since the high points touched in the U.S. markets on the 21st Oct., there has been a decline of 7c to 8c per bus.

All other markets have been influenced by the action of the U.S. markets, but not to anything like the same extent. Our Winnipeg market, for instance, is only 3c to 4c lower on Dec. and May wheat, and the November delivery is actually 1c higher.

The decline in the U.S. markets puts the trade in a healthier condition, and

Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax

Owing to so much unfavorable weather, many farmers over Western Canada have gathered at least part of their crop touched by frost or otherwise weather damaged. However, through the large shortage in corn, oats, barley, fodder, potatoes and vegetables by the unusual heat and drought of last summer in the United States, Eastern Canada and Western Europe, there is going to be a steady demand at good prices for all the grain Western Canada has raised, no matter what its quality may be.

So much variety in quality makes it impossible for those less experienced to judge the full value that should be obtained for such grain, therefore the farmer never stood more in need of the services of the experienced and reliable grain commission man to act for him, in the looking after and selling of his grain, than he does this season.

Farmers, you will therefore do well for yourselves not to accept street or track prices, but to ship your grain by carload direct to Fort William or Port Arthur, to be handled by us in a way that will get for you all there is in it. We make liberal advances when desired on receipt of shipping bills for cars shipped. We never buy your grain on our own account, but act as your agents in selling it to the best advantage for your account, and we do so on a fixed commission of 1 cent per bushel.

We have made a specialty of this work for many years, and are well known over all Western Canada for our experience in the grain trade, reliability, careful attention to our customers' interests, and promptness in making settlements.

We invite farmers who have not yet employed us, to write to us for shipping instructions and market information, and in regard to our standing in the Winnipeg grain trade and our financial position, we beg to refer you to the Union Bank of Canada and any of its branches; also to the commercial agencies of Bradstreet's and R. G. Dun & Co.

THOMPSON, SONS & Co.

Grain Commission Merchants

703a Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.



GRAIN GROWERS

AFTER the crop has been harvested, the next consideration for you is the satisfactory disposal of same.

Since 1853 we have been engaged in the Canadian grain trade. Our Eastern and Western branches and connections keep us in close touch with all current demands and fluctuations. We therefore claim our facilities the best for securing you the highest possible returns for every grade.

We pay special attention to the grading of all cars consigned to us, and the samples of same are carefully checked by our experts.

Our Option Department is prepared to handle with care and dispatch all trading in futures entrusted to it. Reference: Any Financial Agency.

WRITE FOR FURTHER INFORMATION TO

JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS
LIMITED

GRAIN EXCHANGE, —WINNIPEG
GRAIN EXCHANGE, —CALGARY

Donald Morrison & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1904

GRAIN COMMISSION

711th Grain Exchange,

WINNIPEG

WE handle Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley on commission, obtaining best possible grades and prices. Our work is prompt, accurate and reliable. Let us handle YOUR shipments this season. Daily or weekly market letter on application.

References: Bank of Toronto, Northern Crown Bank and Commercial Agencies.

otherwise the world's grain situation has not been materially altered. The Argentine is going forward to harvest without anything serious happening to cut down its promise of yield, but its increased production this year will all be needed. Australia, owing to dry weather, is going to be short, probably 20,000,000 bus. from last year's record crop, and this will counteract the Argentine surplus to that extent, and the Russian shortage gets larger as the season advances and more accurate estimates can be made. We have no reliable estimates yet about the probable size of the Argentine yield, but from such information as we have, we do not expect the Argentine and Australia combined to furnish more wheat for export during 1912 than they are doing in 1911. This year the Argentine exports will amount to about 90,000,000 bus. and the Australian exports about 60,000,000.

The movement of wheat everywhere over the world is on a fairly liberal scale, but except in the United States visible supplies are less than a year ago. Even in Canada, with the largest crop of wheat ever raised and an enormous movement from the west during the last three weeks, the Canadian visible supply is 3,000,000 bus. less than last year. The European visible supply shows a very large shortage from a year ago, and is only 86,641,000 bus. against 120,400,000 bus. last year, a deficiency of 33,759,000 bus. When one remembers that Russia is estimated to have produced 320,000,000 bus. of wheat less than last year, when she had the large yield of 800,000,000 bus., and is also considerably short of oats and rye; and that western Europe is very short of oats, barley, fodder, potatoes, and other root crops, owing to the very dry, hot summer, there seems likely to be plenty of room for, and a good demand in the not distant future for, all the grain and feed stuffs that other countries can spare.

In our Canadian West there have now been twelve days of dry weather, and threshing is making fair progress, although the work cannot be done either so fast or so well as it would have been in the longer and milder days of September and early October. During the past week the weather has been unusually cold for the time of year. Hard frost has settled down over the country, although the days are mostly fine and bright; a few local snow flurries have taken place at some points, but not enough to stop threshing work. At many points over the west the temperature has gone below zero, as much as five and seven degrees below being reported. This effectually seals up the soil until next spring, so that no more plowing will be done until then. The ground over Western Canada and also over North Dakota has frozen up two to three weeks earlier than usual, and owing to the previous excessively wet weather and the great delay in all farm work, there has been very little fall plowing done. Should spring be late in opening up, it may easily happen that instead of a further increase in wheat acreage next year, there may be a decrease, and it may be that when the estimates of the amount of fall plowing are given out they will have an important influence on market sentiment.

Our Winnipeg market is in a good healthy state. The October option deals held the price of No. 1 and 2 Northern up until the last moment, but the safety valve allowing sellers to deliver 3 Northern at 10c under 1 Northern prevented any fireworks. So scarce have

Nos. 1 and 2 Northern been that no wheat was delivered on October option contracts until the 28th of the month and on that day the price touched 104c and closed at 102½c. On the same day Spot No. 3 Nor. brought 94c. On the last day of the month Oct. wheat traded as high as 101½c, but when all deals had been straightened up it closed at 98c.

The movement from the country is now the largest on record. In the last six days there have been inspected 5116 cars of wheat, and of these only 124 have graded 1 Nor., and only 674 cars 2 Nor., the balance being composed of all the other grades from 3 Nor. down to feed wheat. In the aggregate it is no doubt the largest wheat crop raised in our western country, and yet one of the most disappointing, and that has taken the largest amount of work and worry and expense out of our farmers, considering its results. Notwithstanding the large movement and the low average grade, the demand for all grades has been keen, and trading in futures has been active. We only hope the same keen demand may continue, for there is a big lot of grain to be got rid of.

To-day's cash prices are: No. 1 Nor., 99c; 2 Nor., 96¼c; 3 Nor., 91¾c; No. 4 wheat, 85c; No. 5, 76c; No. 6, 69c; Feed wheat, 65½c. No. 1 Alberta Red Winter, 92¼c; 2 A. R., 91¾c; 3 A. R., 89¾c. Futures closed, Nov., 99c; Dec., 94¾c; May (old), 98¾c; May (new), 97½c.

Oats.

The oat market slipped right down with the closing of Oct. option trades. Everything has been helping the oat trade, for there has been a good export demand since summer against no export demand last year. Eastern Canada had a middling crop this year and stocks were exhausted, and then our harvest and threshing were late. Owing to short sellers of the October delivery being prevented in easily getting No. 2 Can. Western oats in time to fill their contracts, this grade was forced above commercial value for a time and on 21st Oct. there was a little flurry in the price when shorts paid up to 45¼c in order to cover their trades. After that prices were easier again, as with better weather a larger supply came along. On the last day of the month as high as 41c was paid, but the close was 38¾c. There is an excellent demand for every grade of oats and cash prices to-day are: No. 2 Can. West, 39½c; 3 C. W., 37½c; Extra 1 Feed, 38c; 1 Feed, 37c; 2 Feed, 36c. Futures closed, Nov., 39¾c; Dec., 38-½c; May, 40¾c.

Barley.

The barley market is quiet but firm. Prices for Nos. 3 and 4 are not quoted, but 55½c is offered for rejected and 51c for feed barley.

Flax.

The flax market has declined heavily from previously high figures owing to large receipts from the country, 191 cars in last seven days. To-day's cash prices are: No. 1 N. W., 195c; 1 Man., 193c. Futures closed, Nov., 197c; Dec., 193c.

All prices quoted above are based on delivery in store Fort William and Port Arthur.—Thompson, Sons & Co.

Live Stock.

For the past three weeks the receipts of cattle at Winnipeg have been dropping down. For the week previous

Don't Give Your Low Grade Wheat Away

Get the Highest Market Price for It

We are making Splendid Sales of Number 4, 5, 6, and Feed, as well as tough and rejected smutty wheat. There is a good market for all of these low grades. Let us sell your wheat to the highest bidder, and get you all it is worth in any of the world's markets. Write for full particulars, and send your Shipping Bills to

W. S. McLaughlin & Co. Winnipeg, Man.

Branch Office:

5 Chubb Block, Saskatoon, Sask., C. N. Exchange, Calgary, Alta.

YOU LOSE PART OF YOUR CROP

If it isn't sold right! Let us do the selling and you get the top values every time. Sixteen years handling grain shipments have taught us how.

EXPERIENCE---ENERGY---ABILITY

do the work for you. Our strong financial standing protects you. Write to-day for market quotations and shipping directions.

RANDALL, GEE & MITCHELL, LIMITED

Branch Office: Calgary, Alta.

WINNIPEG

JOHN GEDDES,

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANT.

Ship to me once and you will ship again.

PLEASE WRITE:

GRAIN EXCHANGE

WINNIPEG.

BONDED McBEAN BROS. LICENSED

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FARMERS,—

Up to the present we have not found the least reason for changing our first report regarding the price of wheat, oats, barley and hay holding up this season. Should it happen that prices decline below present values, we strongly advise you to hold your grain. Prices are bound to recover. Our grain is all needed and the demand is enormous. Don't sell on temporary declines. If you want to be kept right and be money ahead, consign your grain for McBean Bros. to handle. We understand this business thoroughly, and that counts. Ship one car to us, and we know that the returns we send you will bring the second car.

If there should be a car shortage, don't get discouraged, have patience. It will pay you well, because markets are not going down, and we are under the impression that the longer you have to wait before getting your grain shipped, the more money in your pocket. Values are pointing upward, not downward. Write us for our market card, and you will be convinced that it will pay to ship your grain. Figures talk.

If you have not yet shipped any grain by carload, write us for shipping instructions. Send us small, six-ounce samples of your grain and have it graded and value quoted.

McBEAN BROS.

Grain Exchange.

Winnipeg, Man.

Why Not Make Sure

that you get the very best services and the highest prices for your shipments of grain.

Ship just one car to us and you will be able to judge for yourself if our services are worthy of your patronage or not.

Write for our weekly market letters and full particulars.

HANSEN GRAIN COMPANY
WINNIPEG

MEMBERS OF WINNIPEG AND CALGARY GRAIN EXCHANGES

to the 2nd inst. they were 3629 head; week before they were 3938; week still previous 5614. Rice & Whaley, in their latest report, says:

"The receipts of sale cattle here this week have been very light, the bulk being shipped through direct for export. No export stock on sale. The sale cattle met with a very good outlet. The percentage of good cattle has been very small, only about 10 cars here good enough to bring 5 cents. These were mostly steers and weighed around 1,200 lbs. The medium class of mixed butchers, which have been selling from \$4 to \$4.35, are about 10 to 15 higher. Local packers are active buyers for this class of stuff and everything showing fair killing qualities is meeting with a good outlet. Good medium mixed butcher cattle are selling from \$4.35 to \$4.75, common cows \$3.25 to \$3.75, with fair killing cows from \$3.85 to \$4.10. The eastern demand for stockers and feeders has not improved, and we believe it advisable to keep this class of stock in the country. We rather look for a good demand next week for all classes of butcher cattle.

"We quote as follows, delivered, fed and watered:—

Choice export steers and heifers	\$4.85 to \$5.10
Fair to good export steers and heifers	4.50 to 4.75
Best butcher steers and heifers	4.75 to 5.00
Medium butcher steers and heifers	4.35 to 4.65
Common butcher steers and heifers	3.75 to 4.15
Best export cows	4.25 to 4.50
Best butcher cows	4.00 to 4.25
Medium butcher cows ..	3.75 to 4.00
Canners	3.00 to 3.25
Best bulls	3.25 to 3.50
Common bulls	2.75 to 3.00
Best stockers and feeders ..	4.00 to 4.40
Light stockers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice milkers and springers ..	45.00 to 55.00
Common to medium milkers and springers	25.00 to 35.00
Good handy veal calves ..	5.00 to 5.50
Extra choice calves	6.00

"Hog receipts have been light, but the demand has been taken care of by shipments from Toronto, good hogs selling generally at \$7.50." (There were only 550 hogs received in Winnipeg for the past week, compared with 331 the week before, and 1469 two weeks ago).

"The sheep and lamb market this week has been over supplied, the best lambs selling for \$5.50 to \$5.75, and the best sheep from \$4.25 to \$4.75." (There were 2343 sheep on the market this week in comparison with 161 last week before, and 722 the week before.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Wholesale produce houses report the supply of butter, eggs and poultry as being scarcer this year than last. The W. J. Guest Fish Co. quote the following prices for live poultry: Chicken, 12 cents; fowl, 9; turkey, 14; geese and old ducks, 10; young ducks, 12. Empire Meat Market quote, for dressed poultry, the following prices: Chicken, 15 to 18 cents; fowl, 10 to 12½; turkeys, 20; ducks, 18. Eggs are worth 30 cents, butter 23 to 25, and potatoes 50 cents per bushel in car load lots.

Hay.

Good prairie hay is worth \$10 per ton; timothy, \$14 to \$15.

Manitoba Sheep Sales Poorly Attended.

As we go to press, complete returns regarding the sheep sales held at various points by the Manitoba Sheep Breeders' Association are not available. However, this much may be said—that the attendance of farmers was very disappointing and that the prices were not what they should have been.

Sheep enthusiasts should not feel too much discouraged over these facts, because the tardiness of threshing operations and the consequent rush of work at home were the reasons why farmers did not turn out.

The exact price brought by the sheep has not yet been figured out for all the sales, but it would likely run somewhere in the neighborhood of \$6.75 each.

Very Little Fall Plowing.

The very early freeze up of the land this fall has caught farmers all over the country with but very little fall plowing done. The heavy fall rains not only delayed threshing greatly but also put the soil into such condition that it froze solid with the first dip in temperature. This, of course, means that many fields that must be plowed will be seeded late next spring, and that many others will be sown with only a good disking ahead of the drill.

Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention at Brandon, January 24, 25, 26, 1912.

Catalogues of the pure bred sale of horses to be held in Brandon on Nov. 22nd may now be had from Dr. A. W. Bell, secretary of the Live Stock Association, Winnipeg.

The hard of yak that has been the subject of experimentation in Western Canada by the Dominion Government is failing to breed, although they enjoy good health. This is the statement of the director of experimental farms. These yak were introduced with the idea that they might be of value in districts of the far north where cattle would not thrive.

One of the results of the enquiry of the Canadian Commission on Technical Education has been to make clear the fact that the practice of apprenticeship has fallen into disuse throughout Canada. As a remedy for this it is likely that the Commission will recommend the establishment in different parts of Canada of schools of technical instruction. We notice that already the Quebec Government has taken action in this matter and has established a school for technical instruction in the city of Montreal. This school will be able to take no fewer than 600 students and no expense has been spared in the construction and equipment. Provision will be made for night and day classes. The instruction is designed to train young men so that they will become skilled mechanics with a view to assuming more responsible positions as foremen and shop superintendents. No boy will be admitted under 14 years of age. The tuition fees will be within the reach of the most humble person.

WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc. for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising. TERMS—TWO CENTS per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Russian Wolf hound puppies, from fast good killing stock. A. Marshall, Wellwood, Man.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Plymouth Rock pullets, \$2.00 each; choice cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Wm. Gardiner, 1108 18th Street, Brandon, Man.

FOR SALE—S. E. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, price \$5.00. Also Pekin ducks, price \$1.50 each, Mrs. Mat Nichol, Hanlan, Man.

WANTED—Good reliable man to work on farm by the year. State wages and apply to Norman Irwin, Beaver, Man.

WINNIPEG TANNING COMPANY, WINNIPEG—Wants to buy your hides, pelts and tallow. Ship to us and get highest market prices. Write.

SECTION WANTED—Must be suitable for breaking with gasoline outfit, not more than four miles from town, and on easy terms for first year. Address A.S.H., care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

BARGAINS—About five hundred Leghorns, fancy pigeons, rabbits, covies, ducks, &c. Prices from 50 cents to one dollar fifty each. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

FOR SALE—Before the winter comes, some registered Aberdeen Angus Cattle, young bulls and heifers in calf; also ten grade Angus heifers. Hugh Fraser, Miami, Man.

POST CARDS—12 for 10 cents consisting of landscapes, views, comics, birthdays, scenes, all different. Selling out our stock. Johnston Co., 14 Mackie Block, Calgary, Alta.

TO EXCHANGE—Equity in North Dakota half section as part payment for 480 acres in South-Eastern Saskatchewan, within five miles of town. Address Box 32, Route 1, Petersburg, N. D.

WANTED—Careful, reliable farmers to grow new varieties of grain on contract. Full particulars on application to F. H., care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

WANTED—By married couple, situation on farm. Wife housekeeper, experienced, English. C. J. Skinner, care W. T. Thexton, Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A nice lot of cockerels for sale from prize winning stock and good laying strain; price \$1.50 each. C. E. Dyer, Carlyle, Sask.

BERKSHIRES FOR SALE—One litter, farrowed September 28. I will sell at \$6.00 each if taken when weaned. Also two six months old boars and two sows. D. Pritchard, Roland, Man.

FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion "Johnston Hero" (14716) (11978); foaled 1906; Sire, Hiawatha; Dam, Lady Freda, out of Royal Favorite. For further particulars apply to the owner, Jas. D. Watt, Sintaluta, Sask.

FARM TO RENT ON SHARES—320 acres, 150 broken, mile and a half from Candon, Sask. First-class level land and good water. In replying please give particulars. D.M. Sexton, Traynor, Sask.

TRUST COMPANY—Operating in British Columbia, Canada, opening branches new towns, requires branch manager. Must be able invest some money, give unquestionable references. Write Winslow & Co., Carter-Cotton Building, Vancouver, B. C.

GENUINE GALLOWAY COATS AND ROBES FOR SALE—Warmest and best wearing coats made. Robes guaranteed all one skin, large and well lined. Coats, all sizes, \$25.00. robes \$15.00 to \$17.50. Write Winnipeg Tanning Co., Nairn Ave., Winnipeg.

FEW CHOICE BULL TERRIER PUPPIES FOR SALE CHEAP—Pedigree and stock excellent, watch dogs and rat-killers. Also toy French poodle puppies, sired by champion Brockley Jumbo, dam also a big winner. Must sell. Brockley Kennels, 499 Portage Ave., Winnipeg.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED at once for work in your locality. Will guarantee \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day. Opportunity to advance rapidly. Will pay liberally for spare time. Work not difficult. Experience not required. International Bible Press, Toronto.

FOR SALE—30 or 40 head of high grade Percheron mares and geldings, from 3 to 6 years old, mostly grey. Will mature 1400 lbs. to 1700 lbs. All broken. Average better than three-quarter blood. Sell in one lump. Write or call on J. B. Eaton, Denbigh, N. Dakota.

WANTED now, for Western trade, good men only to sell our well known lines of specialties, in fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, seed potatoes, etc. Outfit free, exclusive territory, pay weekly, whole or part time engagement, special terms for fall or winter months. Write Pelham Nursery Co. Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—30 miles from Winnipeg, 3 to 5 miles from station 240 acres, improved, with buildings, fenced, \$6,600; 160 acres, improved, no buildings, fenced, \$4,800; 400 acres, improved, 250 acres cropped, fenced, \$12,000. Also 480 acres in Saskatchewan, unimproved open prairie, 3 miles from town, \$15 per acre. Apply for particulars. Redyna, care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—One half section, two miles from Newdale, 235 acres under cultivation, 70 acres summer-fallowed the past summer; house new 28 x 32, full cellar with furnace and 40 barrel soft water tank; two granaries; all well fenced; three good wells; new and good stabling. Will be sold, well worth the money, and on reasonable terms, as the owner is unwell. John Cassidy, Newdale, Man.

FOR SALE OR PART EXCHANGE—Half Section, four miles from Belmont, Man., 200 acres broken, practically all can be broken. Also three-quarter Section, 350 acres broken, 100 acres summer-fallowed, good buildings, splendid water. Will sell either reasonably and on easy terms, or will consider part exchange for city property. Address C.E.A., care Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—25 h. p. Leader traction Engine with canopy cover and equipped with everything; one new 40 x 62 Case Steel Separator, extension feeder, wind stacker, weigher, etc., never been used, also water tanks, pumps, caboose and everything required for a first-class threshing outfit. Will sell for half price; giving up farming, Allan Struthers, Miniota, Man.

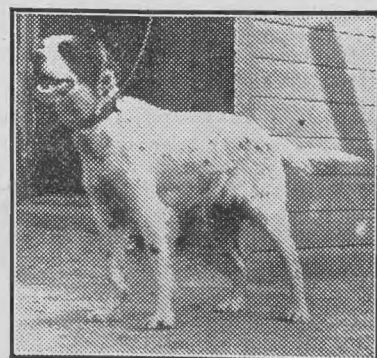
VANCOUVER ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA Offers sunny, mild climate, good profits for men with small capital in fruit growing, poultry, mixed farming, timber, manufacturing, fisheries, new towns. Good chances for the boys. Investments safe at 6 per cent. For reliable information, free booklets, write Vancouver Island Development, League, Room A, 266 Broughton Street, Victoria British Columbia.

DON'T LET YOUR WIFE SEE THIS unless you are coming. Ranch in the far-famed Chilliwack Valley—the garden of B.C. No more fierce winters, temperate climate, ideal situation, shooting, fishing, plenty of neighbors, 2½ miles from Sardis, on the electric car line to Vancouver. 40 acres of land, 16 in crop, 16 rough pasture and 8 in crop, small orchard, nearly 2 acres of small fruit. Suited to cows, chickens and garden truck, all paying propositions; medium sized house, barn, etc., electric telephone, water supply. A snap at \$200 an acre; \$4000 cash, balance to arrange. M. H. Walker, Box 30, Sardis, Chilliwack Valley, B.C.

STRAYED

from our farm at Hayfield, three geldings, two black and one blue, weight about 1500 lbs. Finder please phone us at 12 Brandon. The Hanbury Mig. Co.

LOST SETTER



Anyone harboring this bitch after this date will be prosecuted. Award by returning to 350 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency in the district. Entry by proxy may be made at a proxy agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Cater's Star Windmills

CATER'S HOOSIER GASOLINE ENGINES

for Pumping Water, Grinding Feed Elevating Grain, etc. are the best that money and good workmanship can produce and fully guaranteed to be first class.

Cater's Wood Pumps are made especially to meet the needs of Western Canada

Cater's Iron Pumps without Ratchet Handle gives a better leverage and works easier in deep Wells than any other make.

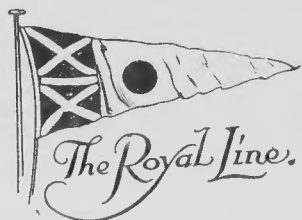
All our Goods are Guaranteed and Prices are right

BRANDON PUMP AND WINDMILL WORKS,

Dept B., Brandon, Man, H. Cater, Prop.



Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.



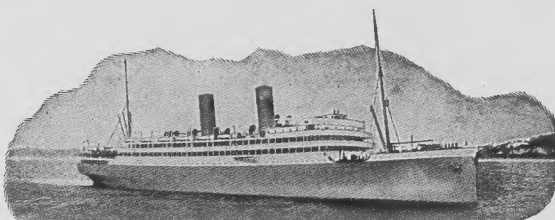
R.M.S. Royal Edward, 12,000 Tons.

R.M.S. Royal George, 12,000 Tons.



WINTER SAILINGS--

HALIFAX-BRISTOL



Christmas Sailings

From Halifax "Royal Edward" Nov. 29th

" " "Royal George" Dec. 13th

Insist on Your Steamship Ticket reading: via ROYAL LINE

Minimum First Cabin fare is \$92.50, Second Cabin \$53.75, and Third Cabin \$32.50, which latter applies through to London. The Accommodation and Service on the "Atlantic Royals" is far superior to that of any other Line now in the Canadian Service.

In Saloon, Children under 12 months pay \$10.00; one year and under 10 years, Half Fare; 10 and over, Adult Fare. Second Cabin—under 12 months, \$7.50; one year and under 12, Half Fare; 12 and over, Adult Fare. Third Cabin—under 12 months, \$2.50; one year and under 12, Half Fare; 12 and over, Adult Fare.

Steamers sailing from Halifax will leave at 10 p.m. on advertised dates.

For the Christmas sailings I would advise that you secure your reservation early to ensure getting the best we have to offer. This can be done upon payment of the usual deposit, \$25.00 First Cabin, \$10.00 Second Cabin, and \$5.00 Third Cabin, balance of passage money being paid a few days prior to sailing date.

For further information write to

A. H. DAVIS, General Agent for Western Canada. 272 Main Street, Winnipeg,

A Long Keeping Apple.

For some years the writer of this article has been endeavoring to purchase Yellow Newtown apples upon the Winnipeg market, but never until the past winter was he able to do so. The Yellow Newtown is one of the leading apples grown in Oregon and exported largely to England. Of late years it has

been planted in large numbers in Washington and in the southern end of the Okanagan Valley, British Columbia. It has acquired a great reputation as a fine flavored apple and as a long keeper. Now it is just beginning to be sold to our prairie markets.

In order to test the keeping qualities of this fruit we purchased some boxes at Christmas time and placed them in an ordinary cellar where there was a

furnace. The fruit, it must be stated, were kept well away from the furnace in a corner of the cellar that was fairly cool. The apples kept all through the winter practically without any loss, whereas such fruit as Northern Spies decayed during other winters by about March. When the warm weather set in, most of them were used; but a few of the best were kept right on into August, and these remained, for the

the most part, as sound as ever.

This is an apple of beautiful quality; its keeping properties may be judged from the above, and as it will be introduced somewhat generally to our markets within the next few years, this is only a foreword to suggest to our readers that in buying apples they make enquiry for the "Yellow Newtown."

25th
ANNUAL
SERIES OF

Eastern Excursions

VIA THE

Canadian Pacific Railway

Tickets on Sale Daily, December 1st to 31st, 1911. Good for return within three months, stopovers within transit limits at all points east of Port Arthur.

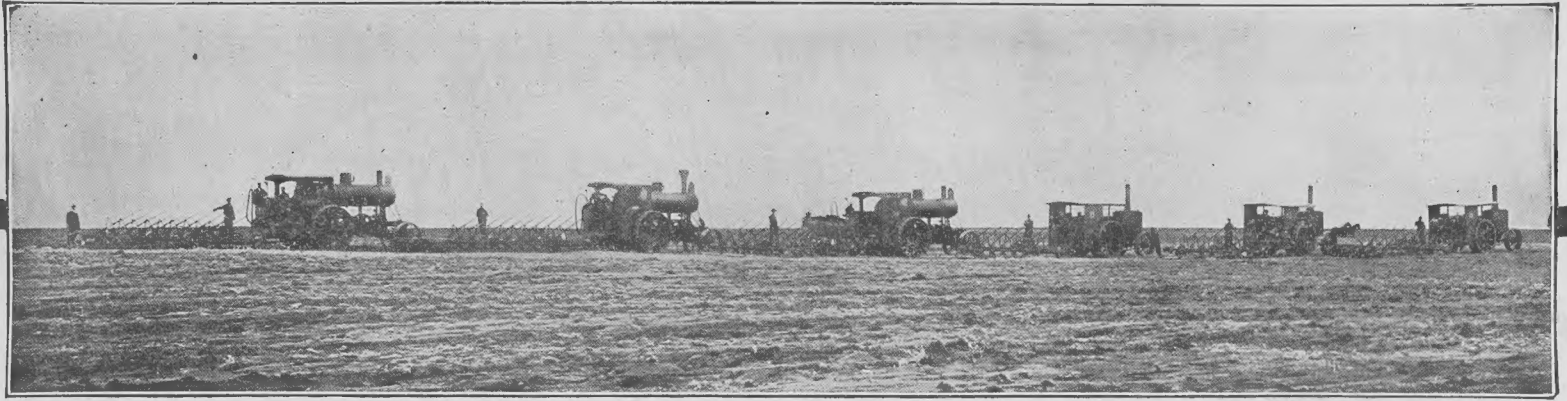
From	To Toronto, Hamilton, Sarnia, Windsor	To Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Belleville	To St. John, N.B., Moncton, St. Andrews, St. Stephen	To Halifax, N.S.
WINNIPEG	\$40.00	\$45.00	\$59.50	\$63.45
BRANDON	42.70	47.70	62.20	66.15
REGINA	47.15	52.15	66.65	70.60
CALGARY	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
LETHBRIDGE	59.35	64.35	78.85	82.80
NELSON	83.25	88.25	102.75	106.70
EDMONTON	59.90	64.90	79.40	83.35
SASKATOON	49.60	54.60	69.10	73.05

Corresponding fares from all stations in Ontario (Port Arthur and West), Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta (Calgary, Coleman and East, including all branches), and British Columbia (Midway, Nakusp and East, including branches in the Kootenay district), also corresponding fares to all stations in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia.

Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars on all Through Trains.

For full information as to fares, train service, tickets, and sleeping car reservations, apply to nearest Canadian Pacific Railway Ticket Agent, or write to

C. B. FOSTER, General Passenger Agent. C.P.R., Winnipeg, Man.



Cockshutt Plows of the Alberta Wheatlands Co., Suffield, Alta.

Cockshutt Plows in the Lead EVERYWHERE

Dr. J. A. McDonald, Chief Editor of the "Toronto Globe," in speaking of the progress made by the Cockshutt Plows in the UNITED STATES, says:

"It was a great satisfaction to find that this superior Implement was appreciated by the farmers of the United States. While at Washington, I found the American manufacturers of Steam Plows making a great ado about it, and the head of one large plow manufactory told the Washington authorities that he would not be able to stand against this competition."

Familiar with the technicalities and the performance of scores of different Plows, the Farmers of the UNITED STATES acknowledge the superiority of the Cockshutt Engine Gang, and insist on having it! We are proud of the distinction, for it justifies the confidence we have in our product; confidence born of years of successful manufacture and nurtured by the severest tests to which an Engine Gang can be put.

The **Cockshutt Engine Gang** is the one traction plow that has MADE GOOD under difficult conditions, and thousands of farmers endorse its good work. The Cockshutt principle of a doubled Plow Beam to each single plow has resulted in generous and safe reserve strength against strains and accidents. It has made each single plow as controllable in its work as a hand plow. Here is **DEPENDABILITY** united to **QUALITY** of work.

From end to end the **Cockshutt Engine Gang** is a convenient and practical plow. It is automatic where a plow can be made automatic. It is a labor saver where many plows demand heavy and hard work. It is strong and solid. When you buy it, your acreage and your investment is protected. And this service extends over many years because Cockshutt experience and quality is in the **Cockshutt Engine Gang** to design it and build it properly.

Write to-day for the Catalogue, and tell us what kind of Tractor plowing you propose to do. We can help you very much and show you figures. These figures will prove the economy of the **Cockshutt Engine Gang**, the Gang which pays a big return in better harvests with the added advantage of plowing done at lowered cost per acre.

SEE THE COCKSHUTT

J A George
LLOYDMINSTER, Sask
Mar 1912

COCKSHUTT PLOW COMPANY, LTD.

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